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## GRANT AND HIS SUBORDINATES.

THE last number of the JOURNAL cited and reviewed all those interesting passages, in the Lieutenant-General's late Report, which specially eulogized the parts played in the grand final campaign by Major-Generals SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, THOMAS, MEADE, MCPHERSON, SEDGWICK, and LOGAN. These officers, however, are by no means the only ones who enjoyed the official commendation of General GRANT, while, on the other hand, not a few well-known soldiers came in for a very large share of criticism, with a very small share of compliment. We will now, accordingly, complete the review already undertaken. It is particularly to be noticed, that, while these notices are apparently merely personal, they really contain the opinion and decision of the Lieutenant-General on some of the most interesting and hotly-disputed questions of the war.

General BANKS receives directly neither censure nor praise for the chief military event of his command in the Southwest—the disastrous Red River expedition—but the simple leading facts of that affair are clearly and tersely set forth, leaving the inference to be drawn by the reader. We learn, however, that the expedition against Shreveport was planned and organized before General GRANT's appointment to the chief command, whether contrary to his own opinion or not is not stated. Two indications, however, are to be had that General GRANT did not greatly rely on any trans-Mississippi expedition, for furthering his own plans. First, because, in speaking of the vast territory of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, then in the almost undisputed possession of the enemy, with an army of probably not less than 80,000 effective men, that could have been brought into the field had there been sufficient opposition to have brought them out, he says "the *let-alone policy* had demoralized this force so that probably but little more than one-half of it was ever present in garrison at any one time." Moreover, he notified General BANKS of the importance it was that Shreveport should be taken at the earliest possible day, and that if he found that the taking of it would occupy from ten to fifteen days more time than General SHERMAN had given his troops to be absent from their command, he would send them back at the time specified by General SHERMAN, even if it led to the abandonment of the main object of the Red River expedition, for this force was necessary to movements east of the Mississippi. And even in the event of the capture of Shreveport, he should only leave a garrison for the city and the Red River, and return for an expedition against Mobile, which was more important. After simply describing the advance, the defeat, and the retreat of General BANKS, the Lieutenant-General, without attributing blame, merely adds, that the disastrous termination of this expedition, and the lateness of the season, rendered impracticable the carrying out of his own plan to capture Mobile.

It is generally admitted that General BUTLER receives the largest proportion of the adverse criticism

of this Report. Indeed, so elaborately is this officer's campaign in Virginia discussed that, to avoid overburdening the present article, we shall transfer our review of this subject to another column of the paper.

The first mention of General BURNSIDE in GRANT'S Report is complimentary. He is praised for the rapidity with which he threw the Ninth Corps into action in the Wilderness, "some of his troops having" "marched a distance of over thirty miles, crossing" "both the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers. Considering that a large proportion, probably two-thirds of his command, was composed of new troops, unaccustomed to marches and carrying the accoutrements of a soldier, this was a remarkable march." But it is very noticeable that General GRANT does not at all criticize BURNSIDE for the failure of the assault on Petersburg, at the time of the explosion of the mine. He merely says that the columns designed for support for some cause failed to advance to the ridges beyond the crater, and the enemy, accordingly, recovered from his surprise and repulsed us.

General GILLMORE receives, also, but small criticism, though there is point in the few lines which, describing General BUTLER'S first attempt on Petersburg, say that KAUTZ'S cavalry penetrated well in toward the town, but were forced to retire; but "General GILLMORE, finding the works which he approached very strong, and deeming an assault impracticable, returned to Bermuda Hundred without making one."

General W. F. SMITH, who, in a former report of General GRANT, was the object of conspicuous and well-deserved praise, does not enjoy like good fortune in the present. In speaking of that officer's movement on Petersburg, of the 15th of June, he says that General SMITH got off promptly, and opened the attack on the enemy's pickets before daylight, "but for some reason, that I have never been able to satisfactorily understand, did not get ready to assault" "his main lines until near sundown. Then, with a part of his command only," he assaulted, and captured two and a half miles of intrenchments, 15 guns and 300 prisoners. According to General GRANT, this was about 7 P. M., and between the line thus captured and Petersburg there were no other works, and there was no evidence that the enemy had reinforced Petersburg with a single brigade from any source. The night was clear—the moon shining brightly—and favorable to further operations. General HANCOCK, with two divisions of the Second corps, reached General SMITH just after dark, and offered him the use and command of the troops, waiving his rank. "But, instead of taking these troops, and pushing at once into Petersburg, he requested General HANCOCK to relieve a part of his line in the captured works, which was done before midnight. By the time I arrived the next morning the enemy was in force."

Next, we come to General WARREN. That officer's successes with his corps are indirectly praised by the statement of what it accomplished, through the campaign, especially at the North Anna River, where General WARREN is said to have repulsed a violent attack of the enemy "with great slaughter." But, when coming to the last series of battles, and the removal of WARREN, he throws implied censure upon that officer. He says that WARREN, in aiming at the White Oak Road, "moved with one division, instead of his whole corps," and accordingly was repulsed, until the enemy was checked by the Second corps. On the other hand, General SHERIDAN, who had been

driven back of necessity by WARREN'S repulse, "instead of retreating with his whole command on the main Army, to tell the story of superior forces encountered, deployed his cavalry on foot," and fought his way backward, slowly.

General SIGEL'S operations are described in the most succinct terms. He "moved up the Shenandoah Valley, met the enemy at New Market" "on the 15th, and, after a severe engagement, was defeated with heavy loss, and retired behind Cedar Creek." The obituary is as terse as the description. "Not regarding the operations of General SIGEL as satisfactory, I asked his removal from command." General HUNTER, the successor of SIGEL, about whom so much adverse criticism has been expended, is directly defended and praised by GRANT. His campaign in the Valley, up to the capture of Lexington, is described as "very successful." Only the difficulty of transporting ordnance stores prevented his capture of Lynchburg. His destruction of the enemy's supplies and manufactures was "very great." His only mistake was that "he moved by way of Charlottesville instead of Lexington, as his instructions contemplated," and so lost some advantages. And General GRANT adds:

I have never taken exception to the operations of General HUNTER, and I am not now disposed to find fault with him, for I have no doubt he acted within what he conceived to be the spirit of his instructions and the interests of the service. The promptitude of his movements and his gallantry should entitle him to the commendation of his country.

Of General WILSON, General GRANT says, that the raids of that officer, and of KAUTZ, on the Weldon and Danville Railroads, damaged the enemy to an extent that "more than compensated for the losses we sustained." It severed railroad connection with Richmond for weeks. General LEW. WALLACE has a word of praise for his unsuccessful battle at Monocacy. That officer "pushed out from Baltimore with great promptness," and "though his force was not sufficient to insure success," yet it detained the enemy, and allowed WRIGHT to relieve Washington.

Of General STURGIS, General GRANT says very pointedly, "General STURGIS met the enemy near Guntown, Miss., was badly beaten, and driven back in utter rout and confusion to Memphis, a distance of about 100 miles, hotly pursued by the enemy." On the other hand, General A. J. SMITH, who redeemed STURGIS'S disaster, obtains very high praise. He took the offensive against FORREST with the "promptness and effect which has characterized his whole military career." He met the enemy at Tupelo, "and whipped him badly," with small loss compared with the enemy's, and so accomplished the object of his expedition. General SMITH'S skill is also commended in his capture of Fort De Russey, the only redeeming point in that Red River campaign, in which, says General GRANT, his troops had done most excellent service.

General TERRY receives, by suggestive comparison with General BUTLER, due praise for capturing Fort Fisher. General SCHOFIELD'S battle at Franklin is commended as the first serious opposition HOOB met with, "and I am satisfied it was the blow to all his expectations." GRIERSON'S raid from Memphis to Vicksburg, and STONEMAN'S through East Tennessee to the Saltville works, are commended as successful. Of Colonel LAWRENCE, who commanded at Columbus, Ky., it is said that, when BUFORD demanded his surrender, he replied, that, "being placed there by his Government, with adequate force to hold his post and repel all enemies from it, surrender was out of



"the question." Of General THEODORE READ's command, of ORD's corps, during the flight of LEE, it is said, "this advance met the head of LEE's column near Farmville, which it heroically attacked and detained until General READ was killed and his small force overpowered."

General ROSECRANS is sharply rebuked for his campaign during PRICE's invasion of Missouri. He says his forces were superior to those of PRICE, "and no doubt was entertained he would be able to check PRICE and drive him back," while STEELE should cut off his retreat. He then adds:

The impunity with which PRICE was enabled to roam over the State of Missouri for a long time, and the incalculable mischief done by him, shows to now little purpose a superior force may be used. There is no reason why General ROSECRANS should not have concentrated his forces, and beaten and driven PRICE, before the latter reached Pilot Knob.

General INGALLS is specially commended for his admirable management of the Quartermaster's Department in the field in the Virginia campaign, and General GRANT says that "too much credit cannot be awarded to the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments for the zeal and efficiency displayed by them."

But our notice would not be complete without calling special attention to the fact that many very gallant and able officers, and many skilful, handsome, and important movements receive their praise only in the simple but expressive and ever memorable statement of the successes accomplished. This is especially true of many subordinate officers in the large armies, as, for example, the corps and division commanders in the Army of the Potomac. Even the Confederate Generals receive a word of criticism here and there. General GRANT styles LEE and JOHNSTON the enemy's "two ablest and best Generals." Of FORREST, he says that, at Fort Pillow, when his troops carried the works after a brave defence, they, "after our men threw down their arms, proceeded in an inhuman and merciless massacre of the garrison." Of JEFF. DAVIS he says, he exhibited the weakness of supposing that an army that had been beaten and fearfully decimated, in a vain attempt at the defensive, could successfully undertake the offensive against the army that had so often defeated it. Of HOOD, he declares that he, "instead of following SHERMAN, continued his move northward, which seemed to me to be leading to his certain doom. At all events, had I had the power to command both armies, I should not have changed the orders under which he seemed to be acting." Of KIRBY SMITH he says that that General exhibited "the bad faith of first disbanding most of his army and permitting an indiscriminate plunder of public property."

It is only by carefully perusing the report of the Lieutenant-General that a true impression can be had of the variety and extent of his criticisms. They contain discussions on some of the most important points of the war. And the novel style of his treatment of his subordinates, the work and the will he required of them, and the fighting he expected, are so clearly and pungently illustrated, that the "Go in!" of GRANT ought to be hereafter as characteristic and expressive as the "Forward!" of SUWARROW.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL MULFORD, late agent for the exchange of prisoners, has returned to Washington from Richmond, where he has been for some months engaged in closing up the business relating to the exchange. This he has succeeded in doing, and in compliance with orders has turned over to General HITCHCOCK, formerly Commissary of Exchange, all the property forwarded to Union prisoners during their incarceration, including boxes and money, amounting to between \$30,000 and \$40,000. The money will all be restored to the original forwarders, and it is supposed that the express boxes will be turned over to the Freedmen's Bureau.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in the Southern States to erect a memorial cathedral to the Confederate dead. As embraced in the cathedral system, it is proposed to build a house of refuge for the widows of the fallen, and a college for the sons. The whole to be placed under the jurisdiction of the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

A SOLDIERS' and Sailors' National Convention is called to meet in Washington, on the 22d instant, for the purpose of urging Congress to pass a measure relating to the equalization of bounties and to promote the mutual welfare of the soldiers and sailors. All leagues and soldiers' organizations have been requested to send delegates.

## THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

In General ARDEN's Department of Washington, it is stated that Major GAINES, Judge-Advocate of the Department, has received orders from the War Department to proceed to Alexandria, Virginia, and investigate thoroughly the circumstances attending the riot in that city on Christmas Day, and report to the Department of Washington the names of all participants liable to trial before a military commission, and of all paroled officers or enlisted men of the Rebel army concerned in the breach of peace.

In General TERRY's Department of Virginia the recent order mustering out all the Volunteer troops has been countermanded. The Second Pennsylvania heavy artillery and the Eighth Maine infantry have received orders for immediate muster-out, in this department. At Fort Monroe, the *Agawan* has been towed to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, to repair the injuries done to her steam-chest. She will proceed to Beaufort, N. C. On the 6th, five companies of the Twelfth infantry came down to the fort from Richmond, under command of Captain PARKER. The other five companies are at different points in Southeastern Virginia—at Yorktown, Williamsburgh, and elsewhere. This is no new campaigning-ground for the Twelfth, many of whom will remember the localities of McCLELLAN's campaign. Two of the five companies now at the fort form a part of the garrison, with the Fifth artillery, and the other three relieve the Eighth Maine Volunteers, mustered out. Efforts are to be made by the Quartermaster's Department to raise the gunboat *Smith Briggs*, sunk by the Rebels nearly two years ago, during an attack on Smithville. The walking beams and connections have been carried to Richmond, but her boiler, shaft, and the greater part of the machinery still remain.

Perhaps the chief excitement of the week has been the renewal of ye ancient chivalric pastime of pistol practice in the Richmond Legislature. These exhibitions throughout the country have been suspended during the war, but now that the Southern States, according to the happy phraseology of Mr. JOHNSON, are "restored," the sports of knighthood and the tournaments of olden time return. POLLARD, of the *Richmond Examiner*, and TYLER and COLEMAN, of the *Enquirer*, had a lively exchange of curses and pistol shots in the hall of the Richmond Capitol, on the 5th. Six shots were fired without damage, except knocking off half a tassel on the cane of the marble statue of WASHINGTON. The House of Delegates were in session at the time of the occurrence, and adjourned to discuss the question in full. The dispute was about the job of the public printing. Chief Justice CHASE says that when he finds the case marked *United States versus J. DAVIS* on his docket, the case will be tried; but, under no circumstances, will he try it in Virginia while the State is occupied by the military.

In General RUGER's Department of North Carolina, the Secretary of War has directed that two hundred and fifty of the mounted recruits at the United States barracks, Carlisle, Pa., be forwarded to Companies A, G, H, and I, Fifth United States cavalry, now under orders to report to the Department of North Carolina. The above-named companies are in Washington, where they are to refit. They have lately been in the vicinity of Cumberland, Maryland. The following changes are announced in the assignment of acting assistant inspectors-general in this Department: District of Newbern, Captain JOHN McIVOR, Twenty-eighth Michigan infantry, vice Captain ANDREW DAVIDSON, Thirtieth U. S. C. T.; District of Western North Carolina, Captain DWIGHT FRAZER, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana infantry, vice Captain A. S. PURVIANCE, One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana infantry; District of Raleigh, Captain WILLIAM H. HELDER, One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana infantry, vice Brevet Captain JAMES CHESTER, Third United States artillery. Captain J. W. BARRIGER, Commissary of Subsistence (Brevet Major), is relieved from duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department of North Carolina. General RUGER, in accordance with the law authorizing Militia companies to be formed in his Department, publishes some rules for the government and information of all concerned. The officers and members of such force shall, before exercising any function of such force, take and subscribe an oath of allegiance to the United States, and to obey the orders of the military authorities in the manner prescribed for the county police. The oaths of office of the officers of such force may be taken before the commanding officer of the nearest military post, and such officers can, thereafter, administer the necessary oaths to the members of their respective commands. The oaths of officers and members, and the rolls of such companies, will be then forwarded, by the officers of such military companies, to district headquarters, where they will be kept on file. Changes will also be reported, and the necessary oaths of office of new members sent to district headquarters.

In General SICKLES's Department of South Carolina, there is unusually little of interest. JOHN FERGUSON, of Charleston, former owner of the steamer *Planter*, has applied for possession of the steamer, claiming that she was stolen by negroes and captured from them by our blockading squadron, that he had taken the amnesty oath, and the steamer should be restored to him with his other property. General SAXTON reports that the *Planter* was employed by the Rebels to transport troops, arms and ammunition during our attack on Charleston. While in this service she was gallantly brought past the Rebel batteries and surrendered to Admiral DU PONT, by a slave named ROBERT SMALL. The steamer has since been repaired, and employed by the Quartermaster's Department. SMALL, for bravery displayed, has been placed in command of the vessel.

In General STEEDMAN's Department of Georgia, the *Macon Telegraph* makes a very important correction in the famous dispatch from President JOHNSON to Governor JOHNSON. That dispatch is commonly supposed to have read, in unobjectionable language, "Why can't you elect a 'United States Senator?'" Governor JOHNSON's version of the same document, as communicated to the Legislature, is as follows: "Why can't you be elected as United States Senator?" The First Battalion of the Sixteenth Infantry has arrived in Augusta from Nashville, to relieve the Nineteenth, which is on its way to Little Rock.

A Military Commission, of which Lieutenant-Colonel SNOW, One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Volunteers was Judge-Advocate, has recently been engaged in the trial, at Augusta, Ga., of a police officer, charged with the murder of a negro soldier whom he shot while arresting him. The prosecution took the ground that the shooting was without provocation, as no resistance to the arrest was attempted by the deceased; while the defence sought to show that resistance was made, and that the shooting was done in self-defence. The trial, which caused much excitement at Augusta, resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner.

General FOSTER's Department of Florida is divided into the Eastern District, Colonel SPRAGUE, and the Western District, General NEWTON. At present there are but three regiments in the State—the Seventh Infantry, and the Thirty-fourth and Ninety-ninth Colored. The Third Colored has been mustered out, as have the First and Second Florida Cavalry.

Of all the insurrectionary States, Florida has made the fullest, readiest, promptest, and most unquestionably sincere efforts to put herself again into friendship with the nation. It is a prominence which deserves remark and credit. What other States have been driven into doing, Florida has done willingly and gracefully. According to the correspondent of the *New York Times*, the following article was added, with out any remarkable opposition, in the new Constitution of the State of Florida:—

Whereas slavery has been destroyed in this State, therefore, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall in future exist in this State, except as punishment for crimes, whereof the party shall have been convicted by the courts of the State, and all the inhabitants of the State, without distinction of color, are free, and shall enjoy the rights of person and property without distinction of color.

In all criminal proceedings founded upon injury to a colored person, and all cases affecting the rights and remedies of colored persons, no person shall be incompetent to testify as a witness on account of color; in all other cases the testimony of colored persons shall be excluded, unless made competent by future legislation.

In accordance with this style of free acceptance of the results of the war, the City Council of Tallahassee have unanimously passed an ordinance repealing all ordinances heretofore passed relating to negroes and negro slaves. Now, when people talk about the PRESIDENT's plan of reconstruction, and the Congressional plan of reconstruction, will they not give a thought to the Florida plan of reconstruction?

In the Military Division of the Tennessee, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel THURSTON, A. A. G., and Judge-Advocate of the division, has been relieved, and is succeeded by Brevet Major-General R. W. JOHNSON. Among the "cheeky" performances, now so much in fashion among "late Confederates," may be mentioned that of A. O. P. NICHOLSON, former Senator in Congress from Tennessee, who has made application for his compensation from the time he left the Senate in 1861 to the period of his expulsion. The petition was respectfully refused by the Secretary of the Senate; on the other hand, we are glad to note that the Confederate General PILLLOW is doing great service among the freedmen around Nashville. He writes thus from that point to General HOWARD, under date of December 22:

It affords me pleasure to inform you that I have been successful beyond my most sanguine expectations in engaging labor for all my plantations in Arkansas and Tennessee. I have already engaged about four hundred freedmen, and have full confidence in making a success of the work. I have given, in all cases, the freedmen a part of the crop of cotton, and I allow them land for the cultivation of vegetables and corn for their own use without charge therefor. I could have engaged one thousand laborers if I had needed that number. My brother, who adopted my plan of work, succeeded in engaging laborers for three places he is working. I have put one large plantation under white laborers from the North, upon precisely the same terms on which I engaged freedmen. I feel anxious to try the system of white labor of that character for the plantation. Knowing the interest you feel in the success of the system of the freedmen, and feeling grateful for your kindness to me, I feel it a duty to communicate the result of my work thus far.



This letter was forwarded by General FISK with the following indorsement:

*I have abundant testimony of similar character from intelligent, wealthy planters, who accept the "logic of events," and are cooperating with me in adjusting the new relations on the basis of "impartial justice." I regret that there are many in the South who do not accept the conclusions of the strife, and who yet fail to recognize the fact that the country is in earnest in asking guarantees of freedmen. But the cause may be set down as "marching on."*

In Nashville the first battalion of the Sixteenth infantry left for Augusta, a few days ago, to relieve the Nineteenth infantry, which is en route for Little Rock. The second and third battalions of the Sixteenth will remain during the Winter. A brigade of colored troops has been mustered out of the service. The Forty-second U. S. C. T. are at Huntsville, Alabama.

In the Department of the Mississippi, General SHERMAN has not only his headquarters at St. Louis, but has established his family and his residence there. A New Orleans paper reports Arkansas to be in an unsettled, disorganized condition. In many parts of the country the inhabitants are actually threatened with famine. Life and property are everywhere insecure, and murders and robberies are of almost everyday occurrence. No one thinks of travelling unarmed, the people making use of muskets, shot-guns, &c., where no better weapons are to be found. The colored troops serving in the District of Ohio and Indianapolis, Indiana, have been ordered to proceed to Cairo, Illinois, to report to the officer at that post for assignment to duty.

In General CANBY'S Department of Louisiana, a large number of important and interesting orders have lately been published. In terse language, General CANBY declares that the Courts of the State are prohibited from exercising jurisdiction over cases where officers, enlisted men, scouts, or camp followers of the United States Army, are charged with offences for acts done in their military capacity, or pursuant to orders from competent military authority; nor will they assert jurisdiction in cases where loyal citizens are charged with offences consisting in acts of defence or aggression against the forces of the late so-called Confederate States. Cases of this character belong exclusively to the Federal authorities. A *nolle prosequi* will be entered in every such case now pending by the prosecuting officer, and no bench warrant or other process shall issue on the indictment, or, if issued, will be returned unexecuted.

The sum of \$3,000 is appropriated from the Hospital Tax Fund for the purchase of blankets and shoes for the orphans in the several charitable institutions in New Orleans, and the Acting Medical Director is charged with the distribution of this sum, as determined by the report of the Board of Officers appointed by General CANBY. The Subsistence Department issued rations for the month of December, 1865, to the female teachers employed in the colored schools, under the supervision of the Bureau of Freedmen, and was to continue the issue thereafter, until the arrearages due for services rendered by them are paid. The money value of the rations will be refunded to the Subsistence Department from the Corps d'Afrique Fund. The powder magazine, on the right bank of the Mississippi River, having been repaired and put in condition for use, has been transferred to the city authorities of New Orleans, subject to conditions expressed in special orders. The Acting Mayor of the city has appointed a keeper of the magazine, and will take efficient measures to enforce the municipal regulations in relation to private powder in the city or harbor of New Orleans. Under telegraphic instructions from the War Department, of date December 13, 1865, the Forty-seventh and Sixty-first United States colored infantry, and the First Indiana heavy artillery, hitherto at Baton Rouge, and the Seventy-eighth United States colored infantry, hitherto at Greenville, are ordered to be immediately mustered out of service as entire organizations, their services being no longer required. All officers and enlisted men of these regiments, now on detached service, are relieved, without further orders, to join their regiments forthwith. All public property will be turned over to the proper staff departments. Immediately upon muster out, the Sixty-first colored is to proceed to Memphis, Tennessee, and the First Indiana heavy to Indianapolis, Indiana, for payment and final discharge. General CANBY has also ordered the muster-out of the Eighth Illinois infantry, Seventh Kentucky infantry, Nineteenth Pennsylvania cavalry battalion, Ninety-sixth and Sixty-eighth United States colored infantry, and Fourth United States colored cavalry. Commodore WINSLOW has arrived at New Orleans, and has succeeded Admiral THATCHER in command of the Gulf Squadron.

In General WHIGHT'S Department of Texas, Captain TODD, of the Ordnance Corps, has been assigned to duty at San Antonio. He takes charge of the arsenal and arsenal grounds, and will, as soon as arrangements can be made, proceed to complete the works and improvements according to the original plan and specifications. Captain TODD was stationed at St. Louis at the commencement of

the war. The health of our troops in Texas is everywhere good, having lately greatly improved. By request of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the collectors of customs on the line of the Rio Grande to permit the entry free of duty of such anti-scorbutics as the officers of the Subsistence Department may find it necessary to purchase to preserve the health of the troops. The Twenty-first Kentucky volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel SWAIN; Forty-second Illinois, Colonel MILWOOD; a detachment of the One Hundred and Twenty-second U. S. C. infantry, and One Hundred and Sixteenth U. S. C. infantry, Captain SLOAN, on leave of absence, with fragments of other regiments which have been mustered out of service on the Rio Grande, are on their way home, via New Orleans. The military railroad from Brazos is completed to White Rancho. The travel from Brownsville to Brazos is only four hours. The sutlers and traders along the Rio Grande are just now having a dull time, the troops having exhausted all their money, and not being able to purchase on credit.

Among the Indian news is a treaty lately concluded with the Shawnees, Black Bob's band, by which the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to sell the lands held by these Indians in Kansas, the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of new homes for them in the Indian Territory. Lately, the representatives of four tribes of Indians, the Shawnees, Sacs, Foxes and Iowas, were received by the PRESIDENT in the Library Room of the Executive Mansion. The Indians, including their interpreters, numbered sixteen. They were severally introduced to Mr. JOHNSON by Judge COOLEY, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. They called upon their Great Father, they said, to pay their respects, and give assurances of their loyalty and good feeling. The Great Father replied in the usual way in which he addresses his red and brown children. A Press correspondent says that, "in response, each of the sturdy Chiefs gave the PRESIDENT'S hand a convulsive jerk, accompanied by a guttural grunt, which, according to the interpreter, means 'I am glad.'" We would respectfully call the attention of Mr. SUMNER to this subject, and inquire whether he cannot introduce a bill into the Senate, calling upon the PRESIDENT to explain the reason of his interviews with so many distinguished copperheads.

#### ARMY NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Of course, the great Army news of the week is the publication of the long-expected order from the Secretary of War mustering out certain designated general officers. This order, which will be found in another column, was long since prepared, and, though several times delayed when on the eve of publication, has been but only slightly modified. The officers whose fate is sealed have generally expected the decision. Even more important has been the action taken with regard to the military occupation of the South. The Secretary of War, in accordance with the Presidential plan of instant readmission of the insurgents, had ordered all the Volunteer troops within the Department of Virginia to be mustered out, and the order would have been soon extended to many other states, but Congress passed a resolution that the military forces of the Government should not be withdrawn from the Southern States until Congress should declare their presence no longer necessary. Accordingly, the order was countermanded.

Nevertheless, there have been many reductions in the military establishments of late. First, as we have said, comes the grand muster-out of Major-Generals, Brevet Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals. Next, the Secretary of War has ordered the immediate muster-out of the following organizations:—Thirteenth Connecticut Infantry, Companies A, F, H, I and K, and field and staff; Fourth California Infantry; Company B, First Battalion Dakota Cavalry; 18th, 43d and 46th Illinois Infantry, and 2d, 5th, 10th and 17th (Companies C, E, I and M), Illinois Cavalry; First Battery of Kentucky Artillery, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, and field and staff; Seventh Michigan Cavalry; First Nevada Infantry; One hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry; Second Wisconsin Cavalry; 11th, 12th, 13th, 21st, 33d, 47th, 48th, 55th, 61st, 63d, 76th, 78th, 92d, 100th and 104th United States Colored Infantry; Second Colored Light Batteries, C, D, F and I; officers and men of Company A, Tenth Colored Heavy Artillery, whose term of service expired November 29, 1866, and Third Colored Cavalry. Finally, the surgeons and paymasters have been greatly reduced, of late, in numbers. Seventeen paymasters were mustered out on Thursday of last week, and thirty-two surgeons and assistant surgeons on the following Saturday. Besides, the Surgeon-General is soon to discontinue, by order, all the United States general hospitals, thus relieving seventy, or more, other Volunteer surgeons. Of 240 Volunteer medical staff officers in the service last May, only 55 now remain. We believe there are about 170 surgeons and assistant surgeons belonging to the Regular Army. During the rebellion there were two hundred and two United States general hospitals,

having for the accommodation of sick and wounded soldiers 136,894 beds. As to the pay department, there were, in October of last year, 210 additional paymasters in the service out of 457, the whole number that were appointed. The casualties among them were as follows:—Resigned, 89; declined commission, 1; dismissed, 4; appointments cancelled, 21; dropped, 2; died of disease, 5; lost at sea, 1, killed by guerrillas, 2; died while a prisoner of war, 1; mustered out, 111; total, 237. Colonel Ludington, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington, has discharged most of the civilian employes—except clerks—under his supervision. General AUGER has ordered the senior officers of colored troops in command to report twenty-five men from each regiment for the purpose of filling the vacancies thus created.

The Veteran Reserve officers are not all to be without military occupation. The breaking up of their corps organization was followed by the special assignment of some officers to individual duties, and the War Department has just issued an order, directing many other officers of the corps to report immediately in person to General BAIRD, Assistant Commissioner for the Freedman's Bureau in Louisiana, for duty there in the Bureau, to replace officers returned to their regiments or mustered out. These officers are: Major JAS. CROMIE, Twelfth Veteran Reserve corps; Major I. J. HOPSWOOD, Eighteenth; Captain A. H. NICKERSON, Twentieth; Captain F. JOHNSON, Second; Captain B. B. BROWN, Tenth; Captain A. G. STUBER, Eighteenth; Captain W. W. TYLER, Nineteenth; Captain J. H. HASTINGS, Fifteenth; Captain E. L. CLARK, Sixth; Captain A. W. HAYES, Nineteenth; Captain S. C. GOLD, Fifteenth; Captain S. W. PURCHASE, Twenty-first; Lieutenant C. C. HYATT, Sixth; Lieutenant F. D. GAVELTY, Fifteenth; Lieutenant J. HOUGH, Thirteenth; Lieutenant I. F. CUMMINGS, Second; Lieutenant W. H. WEBSTER, Twenty-second; Lieutenant J. LEWIS, Eighteenth; Lieutenant G. W. ROLLINS, Sixteenth; Lieutenant W. H. CORNELIUS, Twenty-third; Lieutenant A. S. COLLINS, Eighth; Lieutenant C. P. McTAGGART, Fifth; Lieutenant W. K. TILLOTSON, Third; Lieutenant A. C. ELLIS, Second; Lieutenant J. A. HUDSON, Ninth Veteran Reserve corps. Under date of January 6th, the day previous to that of the order already spoken of, a circular letter was addressed from the Adjutant-General's office to the respective officers of the Veteran Reserve corps, stating that while awaiting orders, or on detached service, their attention is invited to paragraph 468, Army Regulations, under which it is desired that they will be punctual in reporting monthly to that office their residence (post-office address), or station, and the orders under which they are acting—likewise each change of address. Regimental organizations of the Veteran Reserve corps having been broken up, reports to regimental commanders need not be rendered.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union League of Washington has issued an address, urging all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to preserve their discharge papers, and not to part with them to speculators for any sum. This advice has the official endorsement of Mr. BROADHEAD, Second Comptroller, who has addressed a communication to the Paymaster-General as follows:

It has been brought to my notice that certain claim agents are advertising that they are engaged in the collection of extra bounty, from two to three hundred dollars, for soldiers who enlisted in 1861 and 1862, and all other times when only one hundred dollars was paid, and are thus fraudulently obtaining possession of soldiers' discharges. In no case, except that of veterans, has the extra bounty referred to been authorized, nor can it be paid without further legislation; and it is very important that soldiers should not part with their discharges through a misrepresentation of their rights. I would therefore respectfully suggest the propriety of giving official notice that in no case, except as above, is a soldier who enlisted prior to June 23, 1863, entitled to more than one hundred dollars bounty.

The total number of claims received by the Adjutant-General of the War Department for a share in the reward for the arrest of the assassination conspirators was seven hundred and eighty. The applications were limited in time, to January 1, 1866, or otherwise, there is no telling how many hundred would have been filed. Three hundred were selected,—the remaining five hundred being stricken off without difficulty. Among these, three hundred thousand dollars are to be divided—not, however, \$1,000 apiece all around. We should judge that Captain DOUGHERTY may feel as comfortably as anybody on the result. Many of the applicants are awaiting the announcement at Washington. This will probably be made very soon. Two-thirds of the \$300,000 came from various cities and States. The Judge-Advocate has been making the final decisions. It is said that many more *bona fide* offers were made of money, but the amounts have not yet been forwarded to Washington.

The pay of between two and three hundred officers of the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and other Departments of the Army has been stopped, by order of the Secretary of War, until they render the returns and reports required of them by the laws and regulations governing troops. This move has created a great commotion among the unfortunate officers who have thus come to grief. Congress, that panacea for all human ills and misfortunes, will, perhaps, be applied to in this emergency. Indeed, we al-



ready read from a Press correspondent, that "one of the sensible moves of the present session is the introduction of a bill for the relief of volunteer officers of the Army who, through inexperience in the ways of war at its commencement, got behind on their ordnance and quartermaster's accounts, and thus became nominally indebted to the Government in large sums. If not abused, some such provision would be praiseworthy." There will be a great sale of ordnance and stores, under the auspices of the Ordnance Department, at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 15th instant. The Commissioner of Pensions is gradually reestablishing Pension Agencies and appointing Examining Surgeons throughout the Southern States. But few vacancies have as yet been filled. It is said that the prize-claim Department of the Third Auditor's Office has been kept up so promptly that now prizes are paid within a week after the presentation of the petition therefor. In the months of November and December last, twenty-six prize cases were disposed of. The board for the examination of applicants for promotions in the First Corps and in colored organizations, by direction of the Secretary of War, has been discontinued.

In pursuance of the plan of inspection for the purpose of reduction, it is reported that three officers of General Grant's staff are soon to make inspecting tours in the various Departments, to see what force is actually required; and that Colonel PORTER will inspect upon the Atlantic coast, Colonel BABCOCK in the interior, and Colonel PARKER in the Southwest. We have now a new mode of forecasting army news, in addition to the very ingenious method of obtaining facts and guessing at what is unknown, already prevalent. An *auspex* of the Press writes from Washington that "all reports of Mr. STANTON's contemplated resignation would seem to be untrue, as Mrs. STANTON's arrangements for receptions and parties for the 'Winter have been made as usual.' Here we pause for the week in Washington military and naval news; but some important points, not alluded to here, will be found under the report of the doings of Congress.

#### MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

The holiday vacation of Congress ended on Friday, the 6th inst., when both houses actively resumed the work of legislation. The most important measure in relation to the Army is the one introduced into the Senate by Mr. WILSON, and referred to the Military Committee, on the 10th inst. It provides for the reorganization of the Army by declaring that the military peace establishment of the United States shall consist of ten regiments of cavalry, sixty regiments of infantry, seven regiments of artillery, and such other forces as shall be provided by this bill. In addition to five regiments of artillery now organized, there shall be added one regiment composed of colored persons, the officers for which shall be selected from among the volunteer officers of artillery who have served not less than two years during the war, and who have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field; all regiments of artillery are to have the same organization as is now provided by law for the Fifth Regular artillery. In addition to six regiments of cavalry, there shall be two regiments of white persons, and two of colored persons, to be officered the same as provided in section two. The fourth section provides sixty regiments of infantry, of ten companies each, as now organized, the nine regiments of twenty-four companies each consolidated so as to create with the addition of four companies, twenty-two regiments of ten companies each, to be composed of men who have been discharged from the service on account of wounds received, or disease contracted, in line of duty, the officers of which shall be elected from the Veteran Reserve Corps, or other officers of the volunteer service, who have been disabled in service. Ten regiments, the officers of which shall be selected from among the officers of volunteer service, who have served two years during the war, and ten regiments to be composed of colored men, to be officered by officers who have served two years with colored troops; and the field officers to be appointed to the twenty-two regiments formed by consolidation shall be selected from among the officers of the Regular Army most distinguished for capacity, and the selections to be made without regard to seniority, or arm of service, &c. Section five relates to regimental organization, and section seven provides for one lieutenant-general, five major-generals, and ten brigadier-generals, with staffs as now organized. The remaining sections provide for one quartermaster general, eight deputies and forty-eight assistants, and four inspector-generals. The Pay Department, Surgical Bureau, and Commissary Department, are proposed to be organized nearly the same as now in existence. These are the main features of this bill, which is very voluminous.

A bill was introduced into the Senate by Mr. TRUMBULL to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and a bill by Mr. Foor, of Vermont, to authorize the appointment of a Naval Judge-Advocate-General, to be selected from the line officers of the Navy, not below the grade of

lieutenant-commander, at an annual salary of \$3,000. It also authorizes the appointment of a Solicitor for the Navy Department, at the same salary. It was referred to the Naval Committee.

A resolution, offered by Mr. SUMNER, was adopted, directing that the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire if any further legislation is needed to prevent the kidnapping of freedmen and the renewal of the slave trade on our Southern coast. This was because of a report which had come to Mr. SUMNER that persons declared free by the Proclamation of Emancipation and by the recent amendment to the Constitution, are now kidnapped and transported to Cuba and Brazil, to be held as slaves, and that in this way a new slave trade has been commenced on our Southern coasts. Mr. SUMNER also presented the petition of two citizens of Boston, owners of a ship destroyed by the *Alabama*, claiming indemnity from the British Government, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. McDougall, of California, offered a resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to the issue of an order from the commanding officers of California, forbidding the exportation of arms over the frontier, and whether such order was not a violation of neutrality toward Mexico, which was adopted.

In the House, the most important measure was the passage of the following resolution, by 94 yeas to 37 nays:

*Resolved*, That in order to the maintenance of the national authority, and the protection of loyal citizens of the seceded States, it is the sense of the House that the military forces of the Government should not be withdrawn from those States until the two Houses of Congress shall have ascertained and declared that their further presence there is no longer necessary.

The House also passed a resolution which will be welcomed by those well-meaning but inexperienced officers who find themselves hopelessly involved with the military bureaus at Washington. It is as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be and they are hereby directed to inquire into the practicability and expediency of legislating for the relief of such officers of the Volunteer service as, during the first and second years of the war, through want of proper blanks, inadvertence or excusable neglect, failed to make proper returns of ordnance, ordnance stores, quartermasters' stores, or garrison equipment, or other public property, for which such officers were responsible, and that they may report by bill or otherwise.

The following was also passed:

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interests, information as to the number of men and officers now in the Regular and Volunteer service of the United States, where employed, and the number of officers, Volunteer and Regular, receiving pay for employment without corresponding rank; also, the pay of the Army as now organized and distributed.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting how many men, including officers, are in the Veteran Reserve Corps at the present time, and whether they cannot be employed with advantage by the Freedmen's Bureau in other departments of military service, so that men who have rendered such valuable service to the country may not be disbanded; and one asking the President to communicate such information as he may have, relative to the States lately in rebellion, especially the reports of Lieutenant-General Grant, Generals HOWARD and CARL SCHURZ, and the Hon. JOHN COVODE. A bill was introduced and referred, giving to persons in the naval service who had lost an arm or a foot the same pension that is allowed in the military service for a similar mutilation; and one, which was also referred, granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812; and one granting bounty and additional pay to soldiers, seamen, and marines in the war of 1861, or their heirs, providing that those who entered the service on and after the 18th day of April, 1861, and before the 9th of April, 1865, to serve for one year or more, shall have a bounty of three hundred dollars, deducting the amount already received; those who entered previous to the 13th of April, 1861, three hundred dollars; those who entered between the 13th of April, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865, for less than one year, one hundred dollars—those who reenlisted not to have charged against the amount of their first bounty; those who have been promoted from the ranks to be commissioned officers to have the bounty, and in case of the death of the soldier, seaman, or marine, the bounty to be payable, first, to his widow; second, if no widow, to his children; if minors, to their guardians; third, if no widow or children, then to the father; if no father, then to the mother; if neither nor mother, then to the brothers and sisters.

A resolution was passed authorizing the printing of six thousand copies of General Grant's official report.

A bill to amend the act establishing the Freedmen's Bureau was introduced, and one authorizing the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New York. The President was called upon by resolution for all information relative to the delivery up to the United States of the Rebel pirate vessel *Shenandoah*, and the Committee on Naval Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept from the city of Philadelphia, on behalf of the Government, the title to League Island, and to provide for the sale of the existing Navy Yard at Philadelphia, as soon as it can be accomplished consistently with the public good, and report by bill or otherwise.

The following preamble and resolutions were also passed:

*Whereas*, It is alleged that many regiments, batteries and detached bodies of Volunteer troops have been mustered out of the service at places far distant from the States in which they were mustered into the service; and

*Whereas*, It is also alleged that said troops have been really in the military service until sent home and finally paid off, but that such only required pay up to the time of their first muster-out, instead of to the time when they were paid off and discharged, which is not deemed fair to those thus dealt with. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be and they are hereby requested to inquire into the facts of such cases, and if found true, to make such provision as may be proper for doing justice to such troops, and report by bill or otherwise.

#### THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

##### ITS REORGANIZATION.

It is reported that General Grant favors a reorganization of the Quartermaster's Department, to subdivide its labors, and, by lessening his duties by one-third, make it possible for a quartermaster to perform his work efficiently, instead of being overwhelmed by it, as he is now. Apropos to this contemplated and much-needed reform, it will not be out of place to take a hasty survey of the complicated duties of a quartermaster as now required by the Regulations.

On page 159, of that oracular publication, these duties are thus comprehensively stated:

This department provides the quarters and transportation of the Army, storage and transportation for all army supplies, army clothing, camp and garrison equipage, cavalry and artillery horses, fuel, forage, straw, material for bedding, and stationery.

The incidental expenses of the Army, paid through the Quartermaster's Department, include per diem to extra-duty men, postage on public service, the expenses of court-martial, of the pursuit and apprehension of deserters, of the burials of officers and soldiers, of hired escorts; of express, interpreters, spies, and guides; of veterinary surgeons, and medicines for horses; and of supplying posts with water, and—

[The Board at this juncture evidently got out of breath with the enumeration, and, in desperation or reckless disregard of consequences, condemned quartermasters to eternal drudgery by this final sentence:]

—and generally the proper and authorized expenses for the movements and operations of an army, not expressly assigned to any other department.

The late General Jessup, for a long time Quartermaster-General, once remarked that quartermasters and mules are the pack animals of the Army. Any quartermaster in active service during the past war will readily award the choice of position to the mule, which has not had superadded to his heavy labors the burden of such responsibilities as his two-legged master has had to bear. He is mason, builder, and hotel-keeper; commission and forwarding merchant, wholesale clothing dealer, hardware merchant, horse dealer, wheelwright, and universal blacksmith; he clothes the soldier, pursues him as a deserter, pays the expenses of his conviction, transports him in an ambulance to his place of execution, hauls the ammunition with which he is shot, furnishes his coffin, and has him decently buried. Or, to take a more pleasing illustration, he manufactures a cradle for the baby born in garrison, hangs the first drum on his neck upon his enlistment as a drummer, clothes him in the paraphernalia of war, hauls medicines to him when sick, transports him to the theatre of action; conveys his rations, ammunition, and shelter on the march; carries him off the field when wounded, makes him a coffin when his troubles are over, furnishes an ambulance for his hearse, throws over his remains the flag in defence of which he has died, and lays him away in the grave; and, finally, marks his resting-place with a handsome head-board, and transmits to posterity his brief and honorable record in the cemetery register.

The enumeration of the Quartermaster's duties is scarcely begun. He builds railroads and manages them; bridges of stupendous size rise with magic-like rapidity under his supervision; engines and cars pour in continuous streams from his workshops, and the whistle of his locomotive is heard close behind the beaten and retreating foe. He charts ships, and fills them with every requisite for the comfort of an army. He purchases everything but food, medicines for men, and ordnance. He is paymaster of a thousand complicated accounts, and of ten thousand different purchases. He is stationer, horse-doctor, cabinet-maker, printer, upholsterer, undertaker, sexton and collector of internal revenue. He makes everything, with the exceptions above noted, from a hame-string to a steam-engine, and is expected also to perform every duty not specifically assigned to officers in other departments; to be patient under all trials and adversities, and to wear always a gracious smile while his general commanding heaps vituperation on the inefficiency of the Quartermaster's Department in general, and some of its officers (meaning him) in particular.

But his troubles have but just begun. He must receipt and become responsible for money and materials without limit, every dollar of which, and every article, however minute, must be faithfully and accurately accounted for. If a harness-buckle is lost, the Quartermaster-General's Office must know by deposition of a disinterested party what became of it. He must prepare and forward every month separate and distinct returns of money received and expended to the Third Auditor; of property to one division, and of clothing, camp and garrison equipage to another division, of the chief office in Washington; a summary



statement of money and property to the same office, and a tax return to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Besides these, he has as many other returns of forage, transportation and such like as may be demanded by the necessities of the service or the whim of his superior officer.

We have scarcely begun adequately to describe the multiplied duties of a quartermaster, who, if he had all the virtues of the most virtuous and all the abilities of the most capable, could not perform efficiently one-half of the labors which are thus crowded upon him. That the department was conducted so well by men new to the business, and untried, is one of the marvels of the war. Young men, fresh from college or professional life, shouldered the responsibilities of this department with the courage of veterans; and the extraordinary and thorough equipment of the Army are more wonderful than its invincibility. In the clothing division alone, there were manufactured or purchased and issued to the troops, in the year just ended, 3,463,858 trousers, 3,708,393 drawers, 2,647,560 pairs of boots and shoes, 5,684,572 pairs of stockings, 722,264 coats and jackets, 698,187 tents, 16,330 drums, and other articles almost innumerable, from the small brass letter that designates each soldier's company and regiment to the splendid silk standard which cheers him on to victory.

The miles upon miles of wagons and ambulances, the myriad droves of horses and mules, the millions upon millions of pounds of forage consumed during the war, cannot here be estimated.

And all this was provided, transported and distributed with such uniform regularity and success, that even the most veteran grumblers had to acknowledge that history does not furnish its parallel.

But it was done through the ceaseless and untiring energy of the Quartermaster, of whom was required more than double the labor which should be demanded of one man.

That a reorganization of this Department should be effected as early as practicable is apparent; and the first step should be to relieve the Quartermaster of the care of the transportation, which of itself is sufficient to constitute a separate department. The next is to reduce the number and simplify the method of making the returns. But as this of itself is a lengthy topic, we will reserve it for another article.

General GRANT has an excellent work before him, and he will have the blessings of all quartermasters, present and prospective, if he will "fight it out on that line" until the duties of a quartermaster are made sufficiently clear to be comprehended within a life-time, and placed within the limit of a man's mental and physical capabilities.

#### ROSECRANS'S CAMPAIGN OF 1863.

In my last article on this subject, I left ROSECRANS and BRAGG confronting each other from either bank of the Tennessee. Before this position, however, was attained, there were some preliminary movements and incidents which deserve particular mention. Although the majority of the Rebel forces fell back from Tullahoma across the Tennessee, BUCKNER still held Knoxville, and there were other detachments scattered between that point and Chattanooga. As BURNSIDE had not as yet advanced, it was necessary to compel the evacuation of the Upper Tennessee Valley, and to force BRAGG to draw his forces together, before ROSECRANS himself moved forward, in order to insure the safety of the Federal communications. For this purpose, ROSECRANS resolved to employ a stratagem similar to that which had been so effective at Stone River. He had captured a young Rebel, who was one of BRAGG's trusted spies, and was known to have a sweetheart within the Union lines, and other ties of friendship and associations. ROSECRANS sent for this young man, and told him that he would furnish him with reliable information which he could convey to BRAGG, provided, when he came back to get more, he would simply tell ROSECRANS the truth and answer the questions put to him. The information which ROSECRANS furnished was such as would induce BRAGG to interpret ROSECRANS's movements in a certain way—that is, put such a construction upon the report of the spy as would facilitate the accomplishment of the Federal General's plans. This offer, backed by a satisfactory bribe, the Rebel agreed to accept and carry out, and he was then permitted to overhear a consultation between the Union generals, and with these results he was allowed to make his way back to BRAGG. On his return with counter-information, he was to be treated as a prisoner, kept entirely secluded, and be allowed to communicate with no one but ROSECRANS himself. This had a double object—to provide for the safety of the double spy and prevent him from falling under the suspicion of the Rebel authorities, and, also, while in the Union camp, to keep him from having any communication with any one from whom he could learn a single fact beyond that which the Federal commander should be willing to communicate to him. The spy played his part, and every thing happened exactly in accordance with ROSECRANS's ideas. In pursuance of

this plan and of the facts communicated, 100,000 rations were sent to McMinnville. Subsequently, a move was made in that direction, and CRITTENDEN's corps advanced fan-wise, in three columns, entering Sequatchie Valley on a front of thirty miles. Thence cavalry and mounted infantry, supported by infantry proper, passed over into the Valley of the Tennessee, driving everything across that river, and holding the right or north bank of it, preparatory to the next move.

This induced BRAGG to move his troops from East Tennessee, down to Loudon Bridge, so as to leave it open to the unrestricted advance of BURNSIDE.

This brings ROSECRANS to the north shore of the Tennessee, preparing to cross the river by stratagem, and BRAGG strung out along the south bank, using the same precautions to defeat the plans of the Union General which Marshal DE COIGNY employed in 1744 to defeat the objects of the Austrian Marshal TRAU—precautions that have never sufficed to foil the efforts of an active, astute and enterprising commander from effecting the passage of the largest river. As soon as the railroad was repaired as far as Bridgeport, ROSECRANS occupied that place, as well as Stevenson, below, with SHERIDAN's division, and made the utmost possible use of the newly-constructed railroad to hurry forward stores of every kind. He wanted, as he said, to get a *good ready*. These, with the growing crops of corn, were relied upon to subsist the men and animals, riding and draught horses, of the Federal command. The trains had enough to do to supply means of killing, not to bring on the necessities of life.

Previous to this time—July 25, 1863—ROSECRANS dispatched General ROUSSEAU to Washington, to obtain the necessary reinforcements to insure the success of the next great movement—the possession of Chattanooga, the portal to the great valley leading into Central Georgia and luxuriant regions hitherto free from the scathing effects of war. The principal object of his mission was the acceptance of the offers of the Governors of several States to place in the field large bodies of mounted infantry, which they promised to immediately organize and render effective.

ROSECRANS received an autograph letter from the PRESIDENT approving of his plan, in which he demonstrated the necessity of deceiving the enemy as to the intended point of crossing the Tennessee, and of not commencing the forward movement until the Federal forces had made all the requisite preparations to insure its complete success. ROSECRANS had added that, as there could be no difference of opinion as to the great objective point, while there might be as to the correctness of his views of the best method of arriving thereat, then, in case his plans did not meet the approval of his superiors, he desired to be relieved from the command of the Army of the Cumberland, operating to that end.

On the 15th of August, the necessary stores having been accumulated at Stevenson, and the corn on the south side of the Tennessee having become ripe enough for horse-feed, the Army of the Cumberland commenced its march over the Cumberland Mountains, which it required four days to accomplish. As soon as ROSECRANS had made his preparations to cross the river, he sent to Cleveland, Ohio, for the best bridge builder in that neighborhood, and also to Chicago for another, and made contracts with them to rebuild the bridges for railroads to Chattanooga.

As soon as ROSECRANS's divisions were distributed along the line of the Tennessee so as to confuse BRAGG as to the exact points of crossing, the former made every preparation for throwing bridges and providing *floatage* across.

As he had no pontonier corps, but only details, organized into a pioneer force, who were novices in practice, if not in theory, he made them set up a trestle and pontoon bridge in Crow Creek Valley, north of Stevenson, just as acrefully and scientifically as though it had been thrown across the river. At the same time, like exertions were made to provide and prepare materials at Battle Creek, at Bridgeport, under the nose of the enemy, and every thing concealed at Carperston's Ferry, while all was secrecy and silence except at Bridgeport, above Chattanooga, near Blythes Ferry: and the astute commander of the Army of the Cumberland directed his engineers, artificers and lumbermen not to be too economical with their stuff, but to consign to the Tennessee as many timber-ends and *stub-shorts* as possible, so as to deceive the Rebel spies as to the magnitude and importance of his labors at the upper point. Meanwhile, every kind of diversion was made by CRITTENDEN's divisions above Chattanooga, and all sorts of demonstrations by that sharp leader, WILDER, in connection with the deceptions at other points. Events proved that either the Rebel commander was altogether too confident as to his ability to defend the passage of the river by main force, or that he was completely deceived by the sharp practice of his opponent as to the real points of crossing. Between the 28th of August and 2d of September, the whole of the Army of the Cumberland—thanks to the prevision and sagacity of its commander—were successfully thrown across the Tennessee, with the exception of four brigades which

were demonstrating before the enemy's line above Chattanooga. Those who crossed carried with them provisions for twenty days, and ammunition for two great battles.

It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the perfection of ROSECRANS's plans and their successful carrying out without a close study of the exquisite map published by the War Department; the detailed reports of ROSECRANS and of his subordinates; the narratives of Rebel historians, especially POLLARD; and the reports of the Rebel Commander-in-Chief and his lieutenants. But, from the 2d to the 4th of September, 45,000 of ROSECRANS's 55,000 men stood triumphant on the south side of the great natural wet ditch which it was vainly hoped would prove an insurmountable obstacle to the invasion of the Cotton States proper. Nevertheless, as this passage was a question of stratagem and surprise, rather than of strategy and tactics, many of the details are well worthy of especial notice. The first requisite, as stated, was "to get a *good ready*;" the second, to deceive BRAGG as to the *when* and *where*. In both, ROSECRANS succeeded. He first sent over fifty boats and pontoons, with twenty-five men on each, to seize the opposite shore. Then a bridge was thrown across at Carperston's Ferry—commenced at 5 A. M.—which was completed (1,254 feet in length) by 11 A. M. At Battle Creek and Shellmount, 12,000 of REYNOLDS's and BRANNAN's troops were sent across by means of nine or ten floats or rafts, and in boats promiscuously. This took a day and a half. Another bridge, part trestle and part pontoons, was built at Bridgeport.

Thus ROSECRANS crossed the Tennessee, a more formidable barrier or wet-ditch than the Rhine, having already passed the Cumberland Mountains, as difficult a rampart as the Alps. Almost as great obstacles still lay before him, and, judging from the actual facts in our possession, he grappled unhesitatingly with difficulties almost as great as those which he had vanquished; difficulties which would have appalled many a commander. After COLUMBUS had shown the wisacres how to make the egg stand, it was easy enough to make another do so. It was the part of ROSECRANS to be the first to drive the enemy out of their Thermopyles and to demonstrate how to cross mountains and pass rivers in the face of superior numbers. Thus, with an army of about 50,000, which he felt to be insufficient for the object, and denied the reinforcements which the attainment of that object seemed imperatively to demand, the patriotic Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Cumberland, in opposition to his own convictions, had pushed forward from Tullahoma. Although he felt that a check would result in his personal sacrifice, ROSECRANS showed he understood the first duty of a soldier, which is, unquestionably, obedience. As OCHSENBEIN, the Federal general in the Swiss secession war of 1847, serpented through the Bernese Alps, ROSECRANS advanced slowly but surely, winning his way, step by step, overcoming nature and men; and *always he advanced*. The Army of the Cumberland did not advance to recede, and again and again advance to recede, like the Army of the Potomac. It advanced to hold every position which it gained. The passage of the Rhine in the presence of an enemy has been always considered a military feat of the first class. The passage of the Alps has elevated to the Temple of Immortality every general, of ancient and modern times, who has successfully attempted it, even when the only obstacles overcome were natural ones.

This feat of strategy and engineering exceeds that of CÆSAR's passage of the Rhine, B. C. 87; of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, at Enfelden, 7th December, 1631; of LOUIS XIV, at Tolhuys, 1672; of TRAU, Wednesday, July 1, 1744, and his re-passage by moonlight, 23d-24th August, 1744; of PICHEGRU, JOURDAN and KLEBER, 8th September, 1795; of MOREAU, at Kehl, 24th June, 1796, and at Diersheim, 20th-25th April, 1797, and at Reichlingen, 30th April, 1800; or any other passage of that river, or of any other very large river, by a numerous army, barring the actual fighting, on record. K.

It is said that an ex-major general of SHERMAN's army has made a proposition to the Quartermaster's Department to take entire charge of the transportation of the army in Texas at a less sum in National currency than it now costs in gold to meet expenses of the same. If the plan is adopted, it (the Government) will be under the necessity of disposing of the army wagons, horses, mules, etc., used for that purpose.

PETITIONS are being signed in Philadelphia, asking Congress to so amend and modify the pension laws as to equalize the pensions of officers and privates and their respective families, making them uniformly the same without regard to previous rank, and that the pay of each officer and private be not less than \$14 per month.

UNITED STATES Naval Constructor Hanscom, the builder of the Monadnock and other celebrated vessels of war, has sent his resignation to the Secretary of the Navy, and it has been accepted.



## MORE FACTS AND FIGURES.

At the beginning of each month, we always get military and naval statistics enough of the previous month's work to fill an interesting column; but, when the year and month begin together, the number of facts and figures is greatly increased. Indeed, sometimes, the heart (or, rather, the head) of a Gradgrind would be delighted with the array of the "hard facts" which are published in a single day in Washington. The Congressional Special Committee on the War Debt of the loyal States lately required for their work of apportionment a succinct statement of all the volunteers actually furnished to the war, and the proportion offered by each State. The information was promptly furnished from the War Office, and thus is disclosed a most important and interesting piece of tabulated information, and one which will settle very much of the vexed question of the size of the loyal Armies. These statistics show that there were furnished under the call of April 15, 1861, for 75,000 three-months' Militia, 98,235 men. Under the calls of May 3 and July 22 and 25, 1861, for 500,000 men, 2,715 six-months' men, 9,056 one-year men, 30,952 two-years' men (all from New York), and 657,863 three-years' men. Under the call of July 2, 1862, for 500,000 men, there were furnished 419,627 three-years' men. Under the call of August 4, 1862, for 300,000 nine-months' Militia, there were furnished 86,860 men. Under the PRESIDENT's proclamation of June 15, 1863, for Militia for six months, 16,361 men. Under calls of October 17, 1863, and February 1, 1864, for 300,000 men, which includes men raised by draft in 1863, there were furnished 374,807 three-years' men. Under the call of March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men, there were furnished 284,021 three-years' men. One hundred days' Militia mustered into service between April 23 and July 18, 1864, 83,612 men. Under call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men, there were furnished 234,798 three-years' men, 728 four-years' men; total under that call, 384,882. Under the call of December 19, 1864, for 300,000 men, there were furnished 151,105 one-year's men, 5,076 two-years' men, 48,075 three-years' men, and 312 four-years' men; total under that call, 204,568 men. The following table shows the number of men raised by the several States:

State.	Aggregate.	Aggregate reduced to 3 years' standard.
Maine.....	31,745	56,595
New Hampshire.....	34,605	50,827
Vermont.....	35,256	29,052
Massachusetts.....	151,785	123,544
Rhode Island.....	23,711	17,878
Connecticut.....	57,270	50,514
New York.....	455,568	380,980
New Jersey.....	70,511	55,785
Pennsylvania.....	366,326	267,558
Delaware.....	13,651	10,303
Maryland.....	49,780	40,692
West Virginia.....	30,003	27,653
District of Columbia.....	16,872	11,506
Ohio.....	317,133	239,976
Indiana.....	195,147	152,283
Illinois.....	258,217	212,694
Michigan.....	90,119	80,865
Wisconsin.....	96,118	78,985
Minnesota.....	25,034	19,675
Iowa.....	75,860	68,182
Missouri.....	108,773	86,192
Kentucky.....	78,540	70,348
Kansas.....	20,097	18,654
Total.....	12,653,062	2,129,041

We are sorry to add that the Sanitary Commission was compelled to close, on the 1st of January, its Washington office for the collection of soldier's claims for back pay, bounty and pension. It did a very extensive and commendable work of patriotic benevolence, and its records will show that, at the time it stopped operations, it had plenty of work on hand. The Commission received, during December, its last month, 2,650 claims: Widows' pension claims, 325; invalid pension claims, 484; naval pension claims, 16; claims for arrears, pay, bounty, etc., 1,825. Total received, 2,650. The following is the number of claims allowed during the same month, and their cash value: Widows' pension claims, 70; amounting to \$7,500. Invalid pension claims, 164; amounting to \$10,958. Naval pension claims, 3; amounting to \$288. Prize money claims, 41; amounting to \$5,379 11. Naval arrears of pay, indemnity, etc., 33; amounting to \$1,976 14. Army arrears of pay, bounty, etc., 407; amounting to \$66,458 96. Total number of claims allowed, 748; cash value, \$92,550 21. Doubtless proper information has been given to applicants who may not have seasonably learned of the close of these operations. The General Secretary of the American Freedmen's Aid Commission will receive, until further notice, the claims of colored soldiers and their heirs. Applications should be addressed to JACOB B. SHEPHERD, General Secretary, Washington, D. C.

The Pay Department was very busy from June to October of the past year. It then disbursed no less than \$270,000,000 to 800,000 officers and men. The number of accounts settled in the Second Auditor's office during the month of December, 1865, is 23,329, as follows: Paymaster, 83; Indian agent, 15; ordnance, medical and miscellaneous, 459; bounty arrears of pay, etc., 9,749; recruiting service, enrollment and draft, 379; property ordnance and Quartermaster's Department, 12,390; property ordnance in charge, 205; property Indian Agents, 1; claims for refundment of money erroneously taken from

supposed deserters, 38; total, 23,329. Number of claims received, registered and briefed, 24,568; number of letters written, recorded and mailed, 16,076; number of requisitions registered and posted, 155; number of certificates furnished Pay Department and Commissioner of Pensions, 4,890.

The records of the Provost-Marshal for the two years ending on the 1st of July last, show busy work. The *Washington Chronicle* says the number of prisoners of war committed to the Old Capitol Prison was 6,912. These were distributed thus: All the officers were sent to Johnson's Island, Ohio, and Fort Delaware; enlisted men were sent to Point Lookout, and Elmira, New York, and guerrillas were sent to Fort Warren, Massachusetts. About two hundred and fifty took the oath of allegiance, and were sent North, not to return south of Philadelphia during the rebellion. The number of prisoners of State committed was 4,104, under various charges. The number of United States prisoners was 1,113, mostly under charges for trial by court-martial; and prisoners of miscellaneous character 355, making a total number of prisoners confined in the Old Capitol during the two years mentioned, 12,484. Twenty-one thousand five hundred prisoners were committed to the Central Guardhouse. The number of deserters passed through Forrest Hall Prison to their regiments, for trial, from June, 1863, to January, 1865, was 12,775, and \$270,000 was charged on their descriptive lists for the arrest of these deserters. During the two years referred to, 10,801 rebel deserters and refugees were received, who took the oath of allegiance and were furnished with transportation to the North, East, and west. Major LA MOTTE gives a record of the number of volunteers discharged in Washington, under sentence of courts-martial and on account of physical disability. It appears from the statement that the total number mustered out was 79,708, of which number 3,460 were discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability; on special, general, and court-martial orders, 477; and the remainder on account of expiration of term of service, or in accordance with the order reducing the army.

## SOMETHING ABOUT SHIPS.

## II.

THE vessels in use by the Phoenicians, the first commercial people, for the purposes of traffic, were without keels, and bore a resemblance to the coasting vessels of Holland, at the present day. They were flat-floored, round, drawing little water, and very broad in proportion to their length. The vessels of the ancients were built of alder and poplar, as light woods, but the preference was given to fir and oak. The Greeks used chestnut and cedar; elm was chiefly employed for the parts of a vessel under water, and cypress was valued on account of its not leaking. Our own invaluable live oak is stated to have first made its appearance as a material for ship-building in the *Live Oak*, a vessel which arrived at Charleston, S. C., in 1750.

The Grecian vessels appear to have been only half decked. The soldiers were stationed on platforms at each extremity, the middle or waist being left open for the rowers. CIMON, preparatory to the battle of Eurymedon, B. C. 470, was apparently the first to join these two platforms with an intermediate flat, and thus to form a perfect deck for the purpose of opposing a stronger armed force to the Persians. These decks were hatches, removable at pleasure. The first double-decked ship was built by the Tyrians, B. C. 786. The first double-decked ship built in England was the *Great Harry*, of 1,000 tons, built by order of HENRY VIII., A. D. 1509. She cost £14,000. Before her time, 24-gun ships were the largest in the Navy, and these had no port-holes, the guns being on the open deck.

Port-holes were first invented by DES-CHAYES, a French builder at Brest, in the reign of LOUIS XII., about A. D. 1500. The first port-holes are stated to have been circular, and so made that it was not possible to give the gun either elevation or depression, nor yet to allow of its being traversed to any angle before or abaft the beam, so that, in fact, it could only be fired in one direction point-blank. In all the representations of shipping that have been handed down, however, the port-holes are square. In Queen ELIZABETH's time, ports were made whole, and closed from above, as is evident from the stratagem of a writer of her reign: "It is good stratagem to board a ship, though she presently fall off again, and during the time she is aboard, to appoint carpenters with their axes to cut the port-ropes of the ship boarded, that at the coming off again, when she shall begin a new fight, her pieces may serve for no purpose, because her ports will be clogged, and not able to put forth a piece of ordnance." The Spaniards were the first to introduce a third tier of ports, the earliest mention of a three-decker being the *Phillip*, a Spanish ship engaged in the action off the Azores, in 1591, with the *Revenge*, commanded by Sir RICHARD GRANVILLE. The *Phillip* carried three tiers of ordnance on a side, and eleven pieces in each tier. She shot forth right out of her chase, besides those of her stern ports.

The first sail was probably made by suspending a gar-

ment on a pole to catch the wind. Thus, it is fabled of HERCULES that he sailed with the back of a lion, because his garment, which was a lion's skin, answered this purpose; and in some countries they used leather or the skins of animals for sails. As white was considered a fortunate color, this was commonly given to sails, though they were of various hues. In ancient Egypt, the sail was suspended on two upright poles, so that it could be used only before the wind, as is now the practice in some of the South Pacific islands. Indeed, there is a strong resemblance between the nautical customs of uncivilized people at the present day and those of the nations of remote antiquity. That the Greeks, Romans and Carthaginians conveyed immense armies by sea is proved by all history. Yet, that their vessels must have been small seems to be shown from the fact that they were so constantly on shore, as well as from the celerity with which whole fleets were constructed. Thus, as LIXY tells us, SCURIO built, launched, and equipped twenty quinqueremes and ten quadriremes within forty-five days from the dragging of the timbers out of the woods. But from the number of men these quinqueremes are estimated to have carried, they must have been of 600 tons burden each, and each quadrireme of 450 tons; so that we have here an instance of 16,500 tons of shipping being built and launched in forty-five days.

POLYBIUS tells us, too, that the Romans in their infancy as a naval power built a fleet of 220 ships in three months. And, allowing a ton to each man of the 420, who, he states, were embarked in one of these vessels, we have 420 tons as the burden of each; a size which seems hardly reconcilable with the stories told of there being hauled so frequently out of the water and often surrounded with entrenchments. Thus CÆSAR, when he invaded Britain, having lost many of his vessels in a gale which arose in the night after his arrival, drew all his ships on shore, and inclosed them within the fortifications of his camp, which service occupied his army day and night for ten days. (De Bello Gallico, lib. v, § viii.) Yet his transports were of sufficient size to convey two legions, though, like his galleys, they were propelled by oars. At this day the old Roman custom of dragging vessels out of the water continues to be practiced along the harborless coasts of Italy, where whole villages may be seen, on the approach of a storm, hauling their light coasting barges on to the land, by the help of posts erected along the shore.

Whatever the size of the ordinary Roman galley, it is certain that the ancients were capable of building very large ships, as is proven by examples on record. Among these is that of the vessel called the *Syracuse* or *Alexandria*, built during or preceding the siege of Syracuse, which terminated B. C. 212, for HIERO, king of Syracuse, under the direction of ARCHIMEDES. The dimensions are not given, but all her appointments show her to have been of a size which would have been noticeable even at the present day. The timber cut for her on Mount Etna would have sufficed for sixty ordinary galleys. Three hundred master workmen were employed on her, besides their servants, who in six months built the ship up to half its intended height. She was then launched, by the help of an engine called the *Helix*, invented by ARCHIMEDES for the purpose. In six months more she was completed and driven full of large nails of brass, many of ten pounds weight, and others of fifteen, let into the timbers by augur holes, and covered on the outside with pitched cloths, over which were nailed plates of lead. This ship has twenty-five banks of oars and three decks, the lowest of which was reached by several flights of stairs. On each side of the middle deck were fifteen apartments for dining, besides rooms for the mariners, having fifteen couches, and three large chambers for men and their wives, each having three beds.

On the upper deck was a place for exercises, and a fine garden with plants of all kinds, and arbors of ivy and vine set in hogheads of earth, which were watered by leaden pipes from a great tank of fresh water. On the same deck was a room "*dévouée aux plaisirs de l'amour*," a room for retirement and conversation, containing a library, and bath rooms, in which was one bath holding forty gallons. All of these rooms were finished and adorned in the most elaborate manner. There were also a great number of cabins for the marine soldiers; twenty stables for horses, with accommodations for the horsemen and grooms; a tank of fresh water, holding 253 hogheads, and a tank of salt water filled with fishes; besides the necessary ovens, kitchens, mills, etc., which were built on beams projecting from the ships sides.

The warlike equipment of the vessel consisted of eight wooden towers, from which stones were thrown, and a machine invented by ARCHIMEDES, which would fling stones of 300 pounds weight, and darts 18 feet long. Her three masts were each furnished, also, with two engines for throwing stones, and large iron hooks, and dolphins of lead, to be thrown into an enemy's ships. An iron paliade ran around the ship's side, to prevent boarding, and grappling-irons were in readiness, in all quarters, to seize the enemy's ships. On her fore-castle alone were 600 men,



though the entire number of her crew does not appear. Hiero, finding his harbors too small to accommodate this vessel, presented her to PROLEMY, King of Egypt, by whom she was hauled ashore soon after her arrival at Alexandria. At one time there were put on board of her 60,000 bushels of corn, 10,000 barrels of salt fish, 20,000 barrels of meat, and as many bales of goods and necessities, besides all the provisions for her company.

The size of the armies transported in ships by the Romans would appall a first-class naval power in this day of immense ships. The fleet of two hundred and twenty vessels, built by the Romans, mentioned above, carried 140,000 men, according to POLYBIUS, while the Carthaginians, against whom they fought upon the sea, embarked more than 150,000—armies such as would tax the united strength of the fleets of all Europe at the present day. It is incontestable that great numbers of elephants were conveyed by the Carthaginians, by sea, into Sicily, into Spain, and during HANNIBAL'S campaign, into Italy. When we consider that even one of these immense creatures is considered a great encumbrance on board one of our large modern ships, the number transported by the Carthaginians seems marvellous. At one time 140 elephants were added to ASDRUBAL'S army in Sicily.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

### A METHOD FOR REVERSING ARMS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Observing a communication, signed "H," in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL—asking for a method to reverse arms—allow me to suggest rules which I have drilled my command in for the past two years. The man standing at shoulder arms

REVERSE ARMS—One time and three motions.

1st motion, Carry the piece with right hand to left side of body—still embracing guard with thumb and fore-finger, and raise the piece so that back of right hand rests on left hip—the piece vertical—at the same time seize the piece with left at the guide sight, little finger uppermost back of hand next to body; elbow close to side.

2d motion, Drop the muzzle of piece to the rear—both hands retaining same position on the piece—thumb and fore-finger of right hand embracing the guard—the piece yet grasped with the left hand and the fingers resting on the hip.

3d motion, Release hold with right and pass it to the rear; seize the piece, finger-nails up—the right fore-arm resting on the cartridge box—at the same time release hold of piece, with left hand at guide sight, and seize it at the hammer with thumb and fore-finger—back of hand to the left. P. S.—The right hand steadies the piece while changing the left hand.

SHOULDER ARMS—One time and three motions.

1st motion, Seize the piece with left hand at hip—and right hand with thumb and fore-finger embracing the guard—simultaneously.

2nd motion, Turn the muzzle up by slightly lowering the butt (releasing hold of left hand) until the piece is vertical, then carry it to the right shoulder—followed by the left hand (to same position as first motion from order arms).

3d motion, Drop the left hand to the side.

This method I have drilled my regiment in, and use it on dress parade as any other movement, having tried most every method. I deem this to be the only one that can be used by two ranks—unless a carbine be used.

EIGHTH KANSAS.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, November 6, 1865.

### THE BREVET APPOINTMENTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It is certainly to be hoped that Congress (during its present session) will revise the whole subject of brevet appointments in the Regular Army, and establish, in regard to them, some certain rules and definite regulations. There was a time when a brevet rank was justly considered a high honor, indicative of actions worthy of distinction by those of higher rank. But now a brevet is in many instances an unmeaning title. We see almost daily, in the Regular Army, instances where officers, who never were in an engagement, no, not even a "skirmish," are promoted to a brevet rank over their brother officers of the same regiment, who, at the peril of life, served their country faithfully and devotedly in the hour of trouble, and are now unnoticed and unhonored. Such an instance has but recently occurred in my own regiment. Is this fair, is it justice to the soldier who fought during this war, sacrificing all the comforts of home and pleasure of friends, and then after peace has been established in our glorious land, to be denied a brevet rank, while officers of his own regiment, who have been on "fancy duty" from the date of their appointment (May 14th, 1861) to the present time, have been honored with two? And yet such instances are unfortunately too frequent at this time. Political and personal influence having had their sway so long, let Congress look to it now, and carefully investigate the entire subject. Let the military character and history of those recently receiving the brevet honor be carefully and closely scrutinized, and the various influences exerted in their behalf be fully exposed. Justice alike to our living and dead heroes, demands this. Let it be done in regard to the present and the past, and let some guarantee be given that, in the future, merit and worth alone shall determine brevet appointments, lest they fall into disrepute, and brevet rank be no longer considered an honor.

I do not mean these few remarks to reflect upon those who, by the nature of their commission, cannot be nor never are expected to take an active part in battle.

Boston, January 8th, 1866.

ARMY.

### COMMUTATION FOR QUARTERS IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Why should not commutation for quarters be allowed to the Naval as well as the Military branch of the service?

Fully one-half of the officers attached to our Naval stations are unprovided with Government quarters, and have to get themselves housed as they can in the surrounding towns. This renders the pay of the same grades for equally responsible duties very unequal. At Washington, Brooklyn, Charlestown, and elsewhere, an unfurnished house, corresponding in size and character to the furnished quarters at those stations, cannot be rented for less than from five hundred to one thousand dollars. The Chiefs of Bureaus at Washington are not supplied with Government quarters, while the Superintendent of the Observatory has one.

That some legislation is necessary to remedy this inequality of pay, is very apparent.

Proposals have been submitted, I understand, to the present Congress for building additional officers' houses at the several stations, but, should the appropriation called for be granted, it must be, at the very least, a year before the houses can be built and occupied; meanwhile, temporary relief is required.

On the whole, would it not be more economical, and better for the Government, to provide quarters for the officers necessary to the security and discipline of the stations, and to allow commutation to all others. The interest on the cost of building saved would pay the commutation! The cost, and wear and tear of furniture would be wholly saved to Government! The room required for the houses, quite a consideration in the cramped area of many of our yards, could be available for other purposes, and officers often would be saved the trouble, inconvenience and expense of frequent removals.

### BRITISH ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CAPTAIN WALKER OF THE DE SOTO.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1865.

SIR:—I have the pleasure of transmitting herewith a copy of a letter, dated the 26th inst., addressed to me by Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, together with a copy of a note addressed to him by Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, expressing the high appreciation entertained by Her Majesty's Government of the services rendered by you to the officers and crew of the late British War Steamer *Bull Dog*, at Cape Haitien.

Very respectfully, &c.,

G. WELLES, Secretary of Navy.

Captain WILLIAM M. WALKER, Commanding U. S. S. *De Soto*, Washington D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1865.

To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit a copy of a note, of the 15th instant, from Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, expressing the high appreciation entertained by Her Majesty's Government of the services rendered by the Commander of the United States Steamer *De Soto* to the officers and crew of the late British Steamer *Bull Dog*, on the occasion of the disaster which lately happened to that vessel at Cape Haitien. I will thank you to cause a copy of the British Minister's note to be communicated to the Commander of the *De Soto*.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1865.

SIR:—The Lords Commissioner of the Admiralty having called the attention of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the gallant and friendly assistance rendered by the Commander of the United States Steam Vessel *De Soto* to the officers and crew of Her Majesty's late Steamer *Bull Dog*, on the occasion of the disaster which lately happened to that vessel at Cape Haitien, and more particularly to the generous and humane treatment which the wounded men of Her Majesty's ship experienced on board the *De Soto*, I am now instructed by his Lordship, at the request of the Lords of the Admiralty, to express to you, Sir, their warmest acknowledgments for the services thus rendered to Her Majesty's ship and seamen when in distress, and to assure you that those services are most highly appreciated by Her Majesty's Government.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

The Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c.

### PROVISION FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

GOVERNOR BULLOCK, of Massachusetts, in his first annual message to the State Legislature, gives just and sensible views on the subject of the best method of making provision for disabled soldiers. He says:

"The consideration of the best method of discharging these pious obligations was intrusted by the last General Court to a select committee. The result of their labors will doubtless be presented to you with recommendations in detail. For my own part, I am satisfied that respectful deference should be paid to the wishes of the parties most interested; and that no soldiers, or dependants of a soldier of sufficient age to judge for themselves, should against their will be consigned to a public 'home,' or separated from their friends, or removed from the town of their residence, unless mental or moral obliquity should demand it. If, as is alleged, the great majority of the disabled would prefer to maintain the domestic relation, or to choose a home for themselves, if destitute of such ties, in some private family, they should not only be encouraged but aided in their efforts. And to meet in part the debt of gratitude due them from the State, it has been suggested that some system of half pay be devised, which, like the pay of retired officers, should be awarded and received, not as a charity, but as a right. Some provision should also be made for the widows and orphans of the fallen. But for the class who cannot, from extreme disability, care for themselves, and prefer to reside in a 'Soldiers' Home,' provision might be made by continuing and enlarging the temporary institution now aided by the State. There is a strong feeling against adding another to our large perma-

nent institutions, on the twofold ground that it would tend to pauperize the soldier, and that the money which should be expended for his benefit would be absorbed by the necessary salaries and incidentals of a great establishment.

"I am disposed, with my present light, to coincide in the views above expressed. In any event, as the number who cannot enter an institution must be large, it would seem necessary to vest in some one or more judicious persons the duty of examining each individual case, and deciding upon its merits, subject, however, to revision by a higher tribunal in case of appeal. In the same hands should be placed the systematizing of the whole subject, and the preparation of a complete record of every claimant or recipient, with the entire history of each. Through the light thus obtained, and having thus ascertained the wishes of the soldiers themselves, a better plan might be devised, or existing defects be remedied."

### THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

MR. WILSON'S BILL.

The following is a full synopsis of the bill to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States, introduced into the Senate by Mr. WILSON, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

It provides that the military peace establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of seven regiments of artillery, ten regiments of cavalry, sixty regiments of infantry, and such other forces as shall be provided for by this act.

Section two provides that in addition to the five regiments of artillery now organized, there shall be added one regiment to be composed of white persons and one regiment to be composed of colored persons, the officers of which shall be selected from among the volunteer officers of artillery who have served not less than two years during the war, and who have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field; and all the regiments of artillery shall have the same organization as is now provided by law for the Fifth regiment of artillery.

Section three provides that in addition to the six regiments of cavalry now in the service there shall be two regiments to be composed of white persons and two regiments to be composed of colored persons, to be officered by selection from the volunteer officers of cavalry who have served not less than two years during the war, and who have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field; and these additional regiments shall have the same organization as is now provided by law for the cavalry regiments now in the service.

Section four provides that there shall be sixty regiments of infantry, to consist of the ten regiments of ten companies each now organized; the nine regiments, of twenty-four companies each, consolidated so as to create, with the addition of four companies, twenty-two regiments of ten companies each; eight regiments of ten companies each, to be composed of men who have been discharged from service on account of wounds received or disease contracted in the line of duty, the officers of which shall be selected from the Veteran Reserve Corps or other officers from the volunteer service who have been disabled in the service; ten regiments, the officers of which shall be selected from among the officers of the volunteer service who have served two years during the war and who have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field; and ten regiments, to be composed of colored men, to be officered by officers who have served two years with colored troops and have been distinguished for good conduct in the field; and the additional field officers to be appointed to the twenty-two regiments formed by consolidation shall be selected from among the officers of the Regular Army most distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field, such selections to be made without regard to seniority or arm of the service.

Section five provides that each regiment of infantry provided for by this act shall have one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, one adjutant (who shall be an extra lieutenant), one quartermaster (who shall be an extra lieutenant), ten captains, ten first and ten second lieutenants, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one commissary-sergeant and ten companies; and each company shall have one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, one wagoner and forty-eight privates, and the number of privates may be increased to eighty-two, at the discretion of the PRESIDENT, whenever the exigencies of the service require such increase.

Section six provides that each regiment in the service of the United States may have a band, as now provided by law.

Section seven provides that all enlistments in the cavalry and artillery regiments, and the Ordnance and Engineer corps, shall hereafter be for the term of five years, and in the infantry for three years; and no officers shall be appointed to any regiment or company until the minimum number of men shall have been enlisted and the command duly organized.

Section eight provides that there shall be one lieutenant-general, five major-generals, and ten brigadier-generals, who shall have the same pay and emoluments, and be entitled to the same staff officers, in number and grade, as are now provided by law.

Section nine provides that the Adjutant-General's Department of the Army shall consist of the officers now authorized by law, viz: One adjutant-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general; two assistant adjutant-generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonels of cavalry; four assistant adjutants, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry; and thirteen assistant adjutant-generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of majors of cavalry; and all vacancies occurring above the grade of major shall be filled by regular promotion of the officers of the department; and all vacancies occurring in the grade of major shall be filled by selection from among the captains of the Army.

Section ten provides that there shall be four inspectors-general of the Army, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonels of cavalry, and five assistant inspectors-general,



with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry.

Section eleven provides that the Quartermaster General's Department of the Army shall hereafter consist of one quartermaster-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general; four assistant quartermaster-generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of colonels of cavalry; eight deputy quartermaster-generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry; sixteen quartermasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavalry; and forty-eight assistant quartermasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of captains of cavalry; and the vacancies hereby created shall be filled by selection from among the assistant quartermasters of volunteers who have rendered meritorious service during two years of the war.

Section twelve provides that the number of military storekeepers shall hereafter be sixteen, with the same compensation as is now provided by law.

Section thirteen provides that the Subsistence Department shall hereafter consist of one commissary-general of subsistence, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general; two assistant commissary-generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of colonels of cavalry; two deputy commissary-generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry; eight commissaries of subsistence, with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavalry, and sixteen assistant commissaries of subsistence, with the rank, pay and emoluments of captains of cavalry.

Section fourteen provides that the medical department of the Army shall hereafter consist of one surgeon-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general; one assistant surgeon-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; five medical inspectors, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry; sixty-five surgeons, with rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavalry; one hundred and forty assistant surgeons, with the rank, pay and emoluments of captains of cavalry after three years' service, and with the rank, pay and emoluments of first lieutenants of cavalry for the first three years of service, and five medical storekeepers, with the same compensation as is now provided by law; and the vacancies hereby created in the grade of surgeon and assistant surgeon shall be filled by selection from among the staff, and regimental surgeons and assistant surgeons of volunteers who have served two years during the war, and assistant surgeons who have served three years in the volunteer service, shall be eligible for promotion to the grade of captain.

Section fifteen provides that the pay department of the Army shall hereafter consist of one paymaster-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general; two assistant paymaster-generals, with the rank, pay, &c., of colonels of cavalry; two deputy paymaster-generals with the rank, pay, &c., of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry, and fifty paymasters with the rank, pay, &c., of majors of cavalry, and the vacancies hereby created in the grade of major shall be filled by selection from the additional paymasters.

Section sixteen provides that the corps of engineers shall consist of one chief engineer, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general; four colonels, ten lieutenant-colonels, twenty majors, thirty captains, and twenty-one first lieutenants, who shall have the pay and emoluments now provided by law for officers of the engineer corps.

Section seventeen provides that there shall be appointed in the corps of engineers by election from among its present officers four inspectors of fortifications and other engineer operations, who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of colonels of engineers; but the number of officers of said corps as heretofore established by law shall not be increased thereby.

Section eighteen provides that the five companies of engineer soldiers, and the sergeant-major and quartermasters heretofore prescribed by law, shall constitute a battalion of engineers, to be officered by officers of suitable rank detailed from the corps of engineers, and the officers of engineers acting respectively as adjutant and quartermasters of this battalion shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of adjutants and quartermasters of cavalry.

Section nineteen provides that in the organization of each of the companies there shall be made a reduction of twenty enlisted men, to be appointed equally among the two classes of privates; but in time of war the President may at his discretion restore the present organization of these companies.

Section twenty provides that section twelve of the Act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers and of the Ordnance Department and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Section twenty-one provides that the Ordnance Department of the Army shall consist of the same number of officers and enlisted men as is now authorized by law, and the officers shall be of the following grades, viz.: One brigadier-general, three colonels, five lieutenant-colonels, eight majors, twenty captains, fifteen first lieutenants, nine second lieutenants and thirteen military storekeepers, all of whom shall have the same pay and emoluments as are now provided by law.

Section twenty-two provides that the Signal Corps of the Army shall hereafter consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, and as many captains as the exigencies of the service may require, not exceeding one to each military division, who shall receive the pay and emoluments of cavalry organizations of similar grades.

Section twenty-three provides that no person shall be appointed to any vacancy created by this act in the Pay, Medical or Quartermaster's Departments until he shall have passed the examination now required by law; and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to appoint boards of examination to examine into the military history and qualifications of applicants for such vacancies.

Section twenty-four provides that all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

The resignation of Major-General Cox, Governor elect of Ohio, has been accepted by the Secretary of War.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1866.

SUBSCRIBERS who purpose to bind their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

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### FRANCE AND MEXICO.

THE Mexican question is one of those international problems which may be made to appear either of the simplest or of the most mysterious, according to the way in which the participants choose to regard it. Let Mr. SEWARD cross buttoned foils with M. DROUYN DE LHUYS for a few months, and, in their accomplished fencing, the glitter, rapidity and skill of the diplomatic champions are so attractive and bewildering, that one really forgets for a time the simple merits of the national causes whereof these artists stand as respective advocates. Nevertheless, it has so happened that one of these gentlemen—the latter—has forced upon the attention of this country, and of his own, a point which, sufficiently evident at the outset, has always been studiously ignored, whenever anything practical has been suggested with regard to the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine. And, besides, no reproach should be implied upon the conduct of the distinguished French and American statesmen who have undertaken to settle this disagreeable business for themselves, for their nations, and for Mexico. On the contrary, they appear to have played very well their parts in the wordy controversy. If they have contrived to throw a little superfluous tincture of Schleswig-Holstein into an essentially lucid subject yet something may be pardoned on that score to professional pride, to official routine, and to diplomatic custom and courtesy. It may be averred, in great earnestness, that the diplomacy of our distinguished Premier has withheld the country from immature, if not unnecessary, war; and, what is more important, has left us now in a far better position for asserting whatever we have to assert on the subject of Mexico than we occupied a year ago. Has MAXIMILIAN acquired any new right to the throne of Mexico by our delay? No. Has JUAREZ or his lawful successor lost any title to the Presidency? No. Has the military condition of either of the two disputants undergone any decisive and final change? No. Are we now less able than formerly to intervene in favor of the Republic, or France more able to intervene against it? Again, no. If it be just so to answer these interrogations, then all the probabilities are that the United States is the gainer by delay. It is on this ground that the Foreign Secretary's ability is to be commended, and the more especially because, in a popular government like ours, where the people has not only to direct everything, but also to know everything, he has pursued a course contrary to the present will of the majority, and has invested his course with rare secrecy.

Nevertheless, the present policy of the Administration is one which relies wholly upon its success for its ultimate popular approval, as any one must which is undertaken in opposition to the clear will of the people. By success is not meant the obtaining of all that we claim and desire, leaving all other people with a very bad bargain on their hands. But success will be construed to mean a complete vindication of the national honor and dignity, and a reasonable progress toward maintaining the point with regard to Mexico, which it is our interest to establish. In other words, the mere unauthorized action of the Executive and Cabinet upon the Mexican question must be passed in review before the people and their immediate representatives, as must similar action in case of the Southern question or the English question. Now, it is well known that the tone of the people has been thus far (whether fortunately or unfortunately) much more vigorous, stern, and uncompromising than that of the President and his Cabinet. It is with pain that the people have seen the French Press and the English Press congratulating our PRESIDENT on the mildness of his Message with regard to the piracy claims in the one case, and the Mexican demands in the other, and declaring, with a sarcasm so exquisite that not even the most imperative demands of self-interest could

persuade them to stifle it, that America, unlike other countries, could afford to threaten, without the slightest intention of performing her threats!

We say that Mr. SEWARD (and accordingly Mr. JOHNSON) may yet entirely satisfy the people and their representatives in Congress, and may even be greatly applauded, by showing clearly that "no detriment has happened to the Republic"—no detriment to our Republic nor any to what is left of the Mexican—by his management. But it is not entirely certain that Congress and the people will not then essentially take the decision of the question into their own hands. It is possible that the Premier, however able and astute, may be regarded as too much of a peace man for the entire direction and conclusion of a problem which may not permit an entirely pacific termination. As a statesman, he long sought to unravel by state-craft alone, our inextricable snare of difficulties with the Southern insurgents, five years ago. As a statesman, he now seeks to unravel by adroit and delicate manipulation the triple-stranded nexus which so complicates France, Mexico, and our Union, beyond the Rio Grande. And yet, after all his skilful and commendable endeavors, it may be that, in this case as in the unhappy former one, this Gordian knot in Mexico, so inextricably tied up in a twelvemonth's cordage of red tape, may demand severance by the sword.

But to return to the light which, as already suggested, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS has (a little maliciously confident, perhaps) recently thrown upon the Mexican question from across the Atlantic. MAXIMILIAN lately considered himself so far established as the sovereign *de facto* of Mexico, as to proclaim all armed opponents to his throne guerrillas. He accordingly treated such armed opponents, not as we often treated those misguided individuals whom we call guerrillas, but he treated them as Europe treats them—shot and hanged them. Now, MAXIMILIAN is, as every body knows, "the French agent in Mexico." Accordingly, Mr. SEWARD remonstrated, through Mr. BIGELOW, against the shooting of Mexican prisoners taken in war, and made a similar remonstrance in that case of the ITURBIDE family, which this week has absorbed the attention of Congress. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS replied rather adroitly to Mr. BIGELOW. "Why," he said, "do you not go to President JUAREZ? We are not the Government of Mexico, and you do us too much honor to trust us as such." It was a very keen reply; and if it added additional sparkle to the wine at Compiègne, it did not improve the flavor of the "tea" in Mr. SEWARD's "black teapot." Go to JUAREZ indeed! Whither? To El Paso, Chihuahua, or elsewhere? But the French Minister adds something still more important: "We had to go to Mexico with an army to secure certain important interests, but we are not responsible for MAXIMILIAN or his Government. He is accountable to you as to any other government, if he violates its rights, and you have the same remedies that we had." Is not this a remarkable statement? What is remarkable is, not that any thing new or strange is said, not that any long-concealed mystery is uncovered, not that any assertion of fresh position or abandonment of old position is here recorded. The fact is true as truth itself, and as clear as day. It is the assertion, in language so plain that he who runs may read, of a most important point in the whole question. And remarkable as is the "concession," as it is loosely called by some of our commentators, what is even more remarkable is that we have never insisted on the point "conceded." No, we, priding ourselves in simplicity and frankness of dealing, have been inquiring about peonage and slavery, about shooting the soldiers of JUAREZ, about the interesting family of Madame DE ITURBIDE, meaning all the time continental republicanism and the Monroe Doctrine. Meanwhile, France, with not much ground to stand on, deliberately yields, and affirmatively asserts, the points we were prepared to extort by logic or bayonet. "We are not responsible for MAXIMILIAN or his Government. He is accountable to you as to any other government, if he violates its rights, and you have the same remedies that we had."

Why, then, not take NAPOLEON at his word? He utterly declines responsibility for MAXIMILIAN, and sends us to that monarch for redress. So much is clear. What next? He gives us a suggestion from his own experience—"to use the same remedies" he had. Those remedies were armies and navies—a col-



umn of bayonets flung into Mexico, and the roar of musketry and cannon. Shall we employ the specific this great European physician prescribes to us? He has tested its virtues in his own case, and, therefore, recommends it. In that case, instead of playing those little tricks of state-craft, such as nominating red-hot war generals to JUAREZ, who do not go to seek him in his eyrie, we should be giving LOGAN the 20,000 troops he wanted, and putting them across the Rio Grande. Suppose we do go to JUAREZ: his answer will be that when we have reestablished him in his Presidency all that we ask shall be conceded.

However, it must not be taken for granted that the French Minister has, in the pure courtesy for which his nation is famous, obligingly found us a missing key to this mystery—an Aladdin's lamp which was lost. What he has done is to clarify the first stages of the settlement. We may find trouble hereafter. When such apparent frankness and naïveté is discoverable in the language of state papers one suspects there is a cat under the meal. We leave the plans of the French Government for wiser heads to fathom. Suppose we go to MAXIMILIAN and complain of Captain NEY's contra-guerrillas, of the kidnapping of young DE ITURBIDE, or propose to substitute for odious peonage the beneficent slave-code of South Carolina or the "apprentice system" of Alabama. What will he reply? He will probably assure us that each and all of these institutions is expressly designed for the benefit of the Mexican people, and directly inures to their prosperity. This discussion could be carried on for months very briskly on both sides, especially as it has very little to do with the real point which interests our people on the Mexican question.

#### GENERAL GRANT VS. GENERAL BUTLER.

It has for some weeks been expected that General BUTLER would reply to the very severe strictures upon him put forth in General GRANT's Report. In that expectation we have hitherto refrained from anything more than an occasional reference to that criticism. As, however, no public reply has been made by General BUTLER, in addition to that officer's testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War and his speech at Lowell, we will proceed to simply review the points as stated by General GRANT.

To General BUTLER was assigned the task of taking or approaching Richmond; to General MEADE that of defeating LEE. This fact is, noticeably enough, put no less than three times in the brief letter of instructions addressed to General BUTLER at the outset. "LEE's army and Richmond" being the greater objects toward which our attention "must be directed," the most practicable plan of proceeding is set forth. "The Army of the Potomac" will act from its present base, LEE's army being the "objective point." At the same time, General BUTLER will "operate on the south side of James River, Richmond being your objective point." City Point was to be taken at once, and intrenchments at once thrown up, and "concentrate all your troops for the field there as rapidly as you can." The letter added:

From City Point directions cannot be given at this time for your further movements. The fact that has already been stated—that is, that Richmond is to be your objective point, and that there is to be cooperation between your force and the Army of the Potomac—must be your guide. This indicates the necessity of your holding close to the south bank of the James River as you advance. Then, should the enemy be forced into his intrenchments in Richmond, the Army of the Potomac would follow, and by means of transports the two armies would become a unit.

All the minor details of the advance were left to General BUTLER, the cutting of the railroad south of Petersburg (which BUTLER accomplished) being suggested. Subsequently, General BUTLER was notified to invest Richmond if possible, to "use every exertion to secure footing as far up the south side of the river as he could," and "if he could not carry the city he should at least detain as large a force as possible." General GRANT, in conversation with General BUTLER, pointed out the apparent importance of getting possession of Petersburg and destroying railroad communication as far south as possible. "Believing, however, in the practicability of capturing Richmond unless it was reinforced, I made that the 'objective point of his operations.' Many times General GRANT refers to his belief in the possibility of BUTLER's capturing Richmond, and his great anxiety to have that capture accomplished:

The actual story we all know, as a matter of history. BUTLER's capture of City Point and Bermuda Hundred, on May 5th, as General GRANT says, was "a complete surprise." But, from the 6th of May to the 14th, General GRANT seems to criticise his subordinate's moves as dilatory. And then occurs the caustic and already famous passage:

The time thus consumed from the 6th lost to us the benefit of the surprise and capture of Richmond and Petersburg, enabling, as it did, BEAUREGARD to collect his loose forces in North and South Carolina and bring them to the defence of those places. On the 16th, the enemy attacked General BUTLER in his position in front of Drury's Bluff. He was forced back, or drew back, into his intrenchments between the forks of the James and Appomattox rivers, the enemy intrenching strongly in his front, thus covering his railroads, the city, and all that was valuable to him. His army, therefore, though in a position of great security, was as completely shut off from further operations directly against Richmond as if it had been in a bottle strongly corked. It required but a comparatively small force of the enemy to hold it there.

The amusing, if somewhat invidious, metaphor employed in this criticism is once more touched a little later, when General GRANT says, "The army sent to 'operate against Richmond having hermetically sealed itself up at Bermuda Hundred,' BEAUREGARD was able to get reinforcements from the South; and yet again a little lower, where the reason given for detaching W. F. SMITH's corps from BUTLER is that "the 'position at Bermuda Hundred was as easy to defend 'as it was difficult to operate from against the enemy.' Here, then, in one single word, we have the first ground of General GRANT's dissatisfaction with General BUTLER, his alleged dilatoriness and his over-caution. Or, to use the sharp phrase already quoted, "the army sent to operate against Richmond hermetically sealed itself up at Bermuda Hundred."

A word of praise is next given to General BUTLER, for his prompt seizure of the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond on the 16th of June. But it is counteracted by a censure of the same officer for not holding on and advancing. WRIGHT's two Divisions joined General BUTLER in the forenoon of the 17th, the latter still holding with a strong picket line the enemy's works. "But," instead of putting these "divisions into the enemy's works to hold them, he 'permitted them to halt and rest some distance in the rear of his own line.' Between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy attacked and drove in BUTLER's pickets, and reoccupied his old line.

The blame in the failure to take Petersburg on the 15th of June is thrown chiefly upon General SMITH, as we shall see; and, accordingly, General BUTLER escapes any odium on that score. His subsequent co-operative movements or feints on the north side of the James are also alluded to without special praise or blame, except inferential blame in the battles of the 17th and 27th of October. And then we arrive at the third and final criticism upon General BUTLER, based upon the affair at Wilmington. Here the language employed is "short, sharp, and decisive." General GRANT objected, first, that General BUTLER commanded at Fort Fisher at all; secondly, that he did so little after going there. On the first point, he says that he had no idea of General BUTLER accompanying the expedition until the evening before it got off from Bermuda Hundred, and then did not dream but that General WEITZEL had received all the instructions, and would be in command. But, in fact, WEITZEL was not aware even of the existence of those instructions, until BUTLER's publication of them, in the account of the Fort Fisher failure. The language of the instructions to General BUTLER is noticeable. They begin—"General: The first object of the expedition under 'General WEITZEL is to close to the enemy the port 'of Wilmington.' He then speaks of "the directions 'you have given for the numbers and equipment of 'the expedition,' and again of the details "intrusted 'to you and the officer immediately in command of 'the troops,' and finally of "the troops under General WEITZEL." General GRANT says only "military courtesy" made him send the instructions through the medium of General BUTLER. And, at last, when, to his surprise, he heard that General BUTLER was going, to account for the fact, he says, "I rather formed the idea that General BUTLER was 'actuated by a desire to witness the effect of the explosion of the powder-boat.' The loading of that unfortunate powder-boat General GRANT declares to have detained the expedition several days, till he urged it to be hurried off "without any delay, with or without the powder-boat." Very clearly, he had no faith in this experiment; but to express still more

positively his opinion on that point, he dryly remarks: "The powder-boat was exploded on the morning of the 24th, before the return of General BUTLER from Beaufort; but it would seem, from the notice taken of it in the Southern newspapers, that the enemy 'were never enlightened as to the object of the explosion until they were informed by the Northern Press."

The onus of General GRANT's complaint, however, was not General BUTLER's going to Fort Fisher, but his disobeying orders while there. The instructions said that "the object of the expedition will be gained 'by effecting a landing." But what was really done? The landing was effected, and without opposition, and a reconnaissance pushed toward the fort. "But before receiving a full report of the result of this reconnaissance, General BUTLER, in direct violation of the instructions given, ordered the reembarkation of the troops, and the return of the expedition." General CURTIS, commanding the reconnaissance, and several other officers, "voluntarily reported to me," says General GRANT, that when recalled they were nearly into the fort, and, in their opinion, it could have been taken without much loss. Afterwards, TERRY carried Fort Fisher, and General BUTLER was relieved from command.

THE Camels are going. They are going at auction. It will be remembered that, before the war, under FLOYD's gentle administration of the War Department, the Government imported a large number of camels, and sent them to Texas, for the purpose of transporting supplies over the plains in the western part of that State. Their career is now run, and they are to be sold at auction. We believe that they once went across to San Diego, and returned through Arizona to San Antonio. When the Rebellion broke out they seceded, but, unlike most of the Confederate quadrupeds, the survivors were not exempted from surrender as "private horses of officers," on the grand series of capitulations. This latter fact is the more remarkable, as some animals much less resembling the ordinary models of an officer's horse escaped capture on the ground of being such. Accordingly, these camels were transferred from General KIRBY SMITH to General CANBY. They had been employed for transportation in the Confederate Quartermaster's Department under MAGRUDER. The Government finding that it had drawn, if not an elephant, several camels, in the Confederate lottery, seems to have desired to get rid of the prize as speedily as convenient. Sixty-six of the camels are now at Cape Verde, near San Antonio, offered for sale by the Quartermaster of the Department of the Gulf. Bids for one or more of the animals will be received until the first of March, when the proposals will be opened at New Orleans. This is a fine opportunity for Mrs. TODDLES to invest. They are so handy to have in the house.

THE oration upon ABRAHAM LINCOLN, which was originally to have been pronounced by Mr. Secretary STANTON, will certainly be delivered by Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, the distinguished historian, on the 12th of February next. It is expected to be one of the most able and interesting of this gentleman's public addresses, and will allude to some collateral points of illustration, as well as to the immediate career of the late PRESIDENT.

THE Charleston (S. C.) Courier, of December 30th, says: Captain W. C. Pease, in command of the revenue cutter *Kewanee*, on this station, died last night of typhoid fever, after about a week's illness. Captain Pease was an efficient officer, and, by his frank and generous manner, had won the esteem and respect of his brother officers and all with whom he was in anywise associated. His demise will be regretted by a large circle of friends in this city, and will be sorely felt by his family and acquaintances at the North.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Holden, surgeon United States army, has been relieved from duty as a member of the Examining Board, now in service at Annapolis, Md., and of which Brigadier-General Graham is President. Assistant Surgeon W. S. Tremaine, United States Volunteers, has been assigned to duty in his place.

MAJOR Edward O. Shepard, Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, has been promoted to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet, for gallant services at the battle of Hatcher's Run; Captain George W. Lauriat, Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, to be major by brevet, for gallant services during the operations resulting in the surrender of General Lee.



## FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS.

In South America, the war of the La Plata has taken a new phase. The Paraguayans, after a bitter trial of aggressive war, have finally retired from the territory of the Argentine Republic, repulsed at every point. On the 24th of October the last division of the Paraguay army recrossed, at Paso de la Patria, to their own soil. They fought bravely and well, but their allied enemy was too much for them. With their forces recruited and reorganized, we look for better results for the Paraguayans in more strictly defensive operations. But, whatever be the issue of the war, the world will remember the little State of Paraguay for the heroism of its people in this contest. Meanwhile, the Allies are concentrating their forces for the invasion of Paraguay. But this is no easy task. The mercury, which we can scarce keep from freezing in our northern thermometers, is just as near boiling in those of our Paraguay friends. They are now approaching their mid-summer, and the weather is intolerably hot. From nine in the morning until five in the evening, work must be suspended. Here is one serious obstacle to the invading army. Another is the character of the Paraguayan territory. The hot sands are not relieved by grass for horses, nor by animals for the food of an army. For scores of leagues such a waste and burning desert is only relieved by deep morasses, out of which no army could ever come. To avoid such a route, the Allies must steam past the formidable battery of Humaita, where the channel is narrow, spanned by huge chains under water, and defended by two hundred guns. Under such circumstances, there is a likelihood that the Allies will, in their turn, find disaster in a war of aggression.

In the Argentine city of Buenos Ayres, there is displayed a commendable interest in the army which has gone to fight the Paraguayans. A Sanitary Commission, after the style of our own, has been established, and a Fair opened for the benefit of the families of soldiers.

Under the title of "Our Modern Armies," Captain LENDY has translated and published in England Marshal MARMONT's "*Esprit des Institutions Militaires*." The translation is described as an excellent one. The "Treatise" is divided into four parts; the first presenting a "General theory of the art of war;" the second a consideration of "The organization, the formation, and the maintenance of armies;" the third, that of "The various operations of war;" and the fourth, observations on "The philosophy of war." In the course of his observations on these several points, Marshal MARMONT takes the opportunity of considering the tactics and theories of war as practiced by some of the most celebrated generals of ancient and modern times, with a view of illustrating how a successful issue may be most fully secured.

The Statistical Society of Paris declares that the nominal force of European armies consists of 4,735,783 men for a population of 372,000,000—one soldier for about 75 inhabitants—and that the expense of this force amounts to nearly 3,000,000,000 francs a year. The writer then shows the immense reductions which have lately been made in military expenditure by Austria, who in 1861 reduced her war budget by 480,000,000 francs, and states that the Emperor has ordered that the expenditure for next year shall not exceed 200,000,000 francs, which is a moderate amount when we consider that the population of Austria is over 35,000,000. On the other hand, Italy, with a population smaller by 14,000,000 than that of her neighbor, will expend for her army 22,000,000 more. The society recommends all nations to follow Austria's example, and draws a charming picture of the beneficial manner in which the money saved might be expended.

Perhaps it may be interesting to compare the following polite circular of the French Minister of War to the commanders of *corps d'armée*, with reference to the reduction of the *cadres* of the army, with the more peremptory method we have employed in this country in mustering out, without word or comment, our war-worn veterans:

PARIS, November 22, 1865.  
GENTLEMEN: In execution of the decree of November 13, the composition of the *cadres* of the Army is about to be subjected to reductions of a certain importance. The Emperor, in his solicitude for the officers, desires to attenuate as much as possible the inevitable consequences which this measure will have for some among them; and the Minister of Finance, anxious to second his Majesty's kindly intentions, reserves a certain number of posts of collectors of revenue for those who should retire from service. I have, in consequence, to request you to let me know who, in the corps placed under your command, are the officers having rank of *chef-de-bataillon*, *chef-d'escadron*, captain, lieutenant, and sub-lieutenant, who, having the right to retire without having reached the limit of the age, would present themselves to enter into the finance service. You will take care that those officers shall know that, by the terms of Arts. 4 and 27 of the law of April 28, 1831, the pensions of military retirement may be held integrally at the same time as civil salaries.

Accept, &c., RANDON.

There is now a talk of serious reduction to be made in the French navy, but two things must be borne in mind—the manœuvring season has just terminated, and when the French Admiralty lets a sailor go it knows where to find him again. When the reconstruction of the French fleet was commenced it was announced that all the new vessels would be finished in the year 1867, and it is not unlikely

that there may be some relaxation of labor next year, as France has quite as many ships as she requires, and perhaps more than she could man unless she were to leave her merchant service utterly destitute.

A new corps, called the Military Store Staff corps, has been organized for the British army. It will be under the direction of the director of stores, and officered by commissioned officers of the Military Store Department. The non-commissioned officers and men are to be volunteers from other corps in the army, or properly qualified recruits.

The experimental boiler made in the factory at Woolwich dockyard, and which has been at work at intervals during the past fifteen months, in testing petroleum, shale, and other oils, for steam purposes, to supersede the use of coals, has been turned over to the Admiralty authorities by Mr. RICHARDSON on the completion of his experiments, which it is stated have thoroughly matured the principle, and rendered his theory a matter beyond doubt. Mr. RICHARDSON has likewise, at their lordships' request, submitted plans for the conversion of the ordinary ships' boilers into boilers for which petroleum can be used.

There are between 19,000 and 20,000 of the regular British army in Ireland, of whom about 4,000 belong to the five *dépôt* battalions. An increased quantity of ball cartridge has been ordered to be supplied to these troops. The Plymouth Naval Club, which has been in existence nearly a half century, has been dissolved, from want of support. Mr. WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN has given to the world a carefully written treatise on "Iron Ship Building, its History and its Progress." Colonel CROGAN, of the Royal British Artillery, has lately published a "Treatise on Diagrams of Mortar Practice," &c. It consists of papers contributed to a Madras periodical on practice with mortars, length of fuzes, velocities, distances, times of flight, and other artillery subjects, the object being to point out to the artillery reader the great advantage that may be derived from adopting diagrams as the mode of representing those subjects. Captain MARK HALPEN SWENTY, the senior post-captain in the British navy, died in his official apartments at Greenwich Hospital on the 25th of November, having attained the venerable age of 82. Five of the senior cadets in the Woolwich Military Academy have been ordered to "withdraw," for the offence known as "hazing" the juniors.

## THE LAST OF THE CONFEDERACY.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Bee:

SIR: Thinking some of your readers desire to be informed of the last dying hours of the late Confederate Government, I have determined to give you a brief account of the journey of JEFFERSON DAVIS and Cabinet from Danville, Va., to Washington, Ga. After the downfall of Richmond, Danville was selected as the temporary seat of government. Admiral SEMMES, formerly of the *Alabama*, was made Brigadier-General, and placed in command of the defences of Danville, which were manned by a naval brigade, transformed into batteries of light artillery, supported by one or two battalions of promiscuous troops, belonging to the Virginia army, who were absent on furlough at the time of the battles before Petersburg, and were then returning to their respective commands. Here for awhile the fugitive government rested secure; but as soon as authentic information was received of the surrender of General LEE and of his hitherto invincible army, the chiefs of the different departments packed up bag and baggage, and hurried away by railroad to Greensboro, N. C.

At Greensboro the writer of this article was specially authorized to raise a company of select Mississippians, belonging to the Virginia Army, for a mounted escort to the President. His life had been attempted three times before leaving Richmond, and many of the North Carolinians were known to hate him. On the 18th of April the Cabinet, consisting of Mr. DAVIS, Secretaries BENJAMIN, BRECKINRIDGE, and MALLORY; Postmaster-General REAGAN, and the following named officers belonging to the President's staff, viz: Colonel JOHN P. WOOD, Colonel THOMAS L. LEBECK (formerly Governor of Texas), Colonel WILLIAM PRESTON JOHNSTON (son of General ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON), and Colonel BURTON N. HARRISON (Private Secretary), set out from Greensboro, on horseback, to seek a place of greater safety further South. Two divisions of cavalry, commanded by Generals DEBELL and FERGUSON, were detached from WHEELER's corps to protect and guard the front and rear of the distinguished cavalcade. A long wagon train, containing the personal baggage of the Cabinet, and the most valuable archives of the waning government, also composed part of the column. We rode leisurely along, from twenty to twenty-five miles a day, until we arrived at Charlotte, N. C., where we halted four or five days, during which time Generals JOHNSTON and SHERMAN were negotiating a treaty of peace, of which Mr. DAVIS approved, and said it was the only thing that could be done under the circumstances.

Here Mr. DAVIS received a telegram from General BRECKINRIDGE, who had remained behind a few days with JOHNSTON's army, announcing the assassination of President LINCOLN. He expressed his sincere regret at this sad occurrence, and said: "There is no event that has happened since the commencement of the war that I more deeply deplore than this lamentable assassination. First, because murders such as this never benefit any cause, but are calculated to injure; second, the Confederate Government will be censured for complicity and participation in this horrible tragedy; third, in case the Confederate Government is finally overthrown, we could have ex-

pected a greater leniency and more concessions from Mr. LINCOLN than I fear his successor will grant us." I mention this declaration of Mr. DAVIS in order to show that the assertions made by his enemies, that he knew of the conspiracy against the life of LINCOLN, and encouraged it, were malignant and wilful falsehoods. So soon as President JOHNSTON refused to approve the treaty authorized by Mr. LINCOLN, and agreed upon by Generals JOHNSTON and SHERMAN, the Cabinet set out on their journey southward, with all possible speed.

KILPATRICK's cavalry was close upon our rear, and the commands of DEBELL and FERGUSON were greatly demoralized. We finally reached Abbeville, S. C., on the first day of May, and here the Federal cavalry were but a few miles distant from the town. I received orders to get my command in readiness to march on the first at 10 p. m., and fell in in the rear of the Cabinet. I was also instructed not to tell who we were or whether we were going, to such persons as might inquire. Before this time Mr. DAVIS or his attachés did not attempt to disguise or conceal who they were—but this was a dark and trying hour, and discretion was then the better part of valor. On the ever memorable night we rode forty-two miles, and the next morning, after crossing the Savannah River on a pontoon bridge, we entered the town of Washington, Ga. During the latter part of the night Mr. DAVIS rode in an ambulance. He had two excellent horses, is a splendid and graceful rider, and stood the trip remarkably well. Mr. BENJAMIN, on account of his corpulence, seemed to be greatly jaded and fatigued after a long ride. On the morning of May 4th, six days before his capture, hearing that he had determined to dispense with the cavalry force along with him, I went to bid him farewell.

He said, "I expected to cut my way through to a place of safety with the two divisions of cavalry along with me, but they have become so much demoralized by the reports of stragglers and deserters from JOHNSTON's army, that I can no longer rely upon them in case we should encounter the enemy. I have, therefore, determined to disband them, and try to make my escape, as a small body of men can elude the vigilance of the enemy easier than a larger number. They will make every endeavor in their power to capture me, and it behooves us to face these dangers as men. We will go to Mississippi and there rally on FORREST, if he is in a state of organization, and it is to be hoped that he is; if not, we will cross the Mississippi River and join KIRBY SMITH, and there we can carry on the war forever. Meet me south of the Chattahoochee, as this department has been surrendered without my knowledge or consent." He seemed to be much depressed by the cares that weighed upon his mind, but was still hopeful to the last.

Mr. DAVIS is a man of principle, not of policy. He would not swerve an inch from what he believed to be right to oblige the world. He is a man of bitter prejudice and strong personal attachments. He shed his blood freely on the fields of Mexico in defence of the star-spangled banner, and may we not hope that President JOHNSTON will display as much magnanimity and mercy to him as he received from Mr. DAVIS, while the latter was President of the Confederate States, and the former in his power.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 19, 1865.

JUVENIS.

## ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

THE War Department accepted the resignation, on the 4th inst. of Brigadier-General Joseph R. West.

THE President has revoked the order dishonorably dismissing Captain H. Bowen, Jr., and has granted him an honorable discharge.

MAJOR S. P. Lee, Sixth Regiment Veteran Reserves, has reported to Major-General Howard, and been assigned to duty in charge of freedmen's affairs at Alexandria, Va.

BREVET Major J. A. Slipper, U. S. V., late of Major-General Augur's staff, has been brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel by Governor Fenton, of New York, for gallant and meritorious services.

MAJOR D. G. Swaim, Assistant Adjutant-General, is announced as upon the staff of Major-General Pope, commanding Department of the Missouri. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By special orders 659, A. G. O., December 29, 1865, Major Thomas W. Sweeney, Sixteenth United States infantry, brevet colonel United States Army, has been dismissed the service of the United States for absence without leave.

CAPTAIN Felix Boyle, Company M, Third Provisional Pennsylvania cavalry, has been sentenced to be dismissed the service for an outrage on a widow lady residing near McConnellsburgh, Pa. Major-General Hancock has approved the sentence.

THE following promotions by brevet have been made in the Eighteenth United States Infantry: Captain Henry Raymond to be major; First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant Frederick Phistner, First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant William H. Bisbee, First Lieutenant E. D. Harding and First Lieutenant and Battalion Quartermaster W. F. Arnold, to be captains.

MAJOR-GENERAL James H. Wilson was married on Wednesday of last week to Miss Eliza Andrews, second daughter of Brigadier-General John W. Andrews, of Wilmington, Delaware. It was a brilliant wedding, and Lieutenant-General Grant and staff, Major-General M. C. Meigs, and Admiral Dahlgren, were present. General Wilson subsequently spent a few days in New York, and on Wednesday received a few friends at the house of Mr. W. T. Blodgett, in Twenty-fifth street.

A MEETING of army officers was held on the 3d, at the Phoenix Hotel, Concord, N. H., to make arrangements for future annual reunions. General Griffin presided, with Colonel Bixby for secretary, and addresses were made by General Griffin, and Colonels Kingman, Harriman, and Barker. A committee will be appointed of one from each regiment, with General Head as permanent chairman.

THE ball given by the young gentlemen of the first class of midshipmen—who are to graduate in June next—at the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, on Friday evening of last week, was a fine affair. The Committee of Arrangements



were Andrew A. Blair, of Missouri; Jerome E. Morse, of Massachusetts; William T. Burrell, of Missouri; Albert L. Sprague, of New York, and Samuel W. Wery, of Massachusetts.

DURING the year just closed the Ohio State agency in Washington, under the superintendence of Jas. C. Wetmore, Esq., has collected at the Paymaster-General's and at the United States Treasury, for individual Ohio officers and soldiers discharged the service, and for soldiers' families and citizens of Ohio, and remitted free of cost to them, nine hundred and sixty-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty cents.

A GENERAL Court Martial has met at the headquarters of the Military District in Boston, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. The detail for the Court is as follows:—Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General John Hendrickson, Thirteenth Veteran Reserve Corps; Captain William P. Austrine, Thirteenth Veteran Reserve Corps; Captain Andrew C. Bayne, Thirteenth Veteran Reserve Corps; Captain M. V. B. Richardson, Second U. S. Veteran Volunteers; Captain J. C. Williams, Eleventh Veteran Reserve Corps; Second Lieutenant Fred. Seymour, Thirteenth Veteran Reserve Corps; Captain and Brevet Colonel L. L. Livingston, Third U. S. Artillery, is appointed Judge Advocate.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. Thruston, Assistant Adjutant-General, United States Volunteers, and Judge-Advocate Military Division of the Tennessee, has been, at his own request, relieved, and directed to proceed to Dayton, Ohio, thence to report to the Adjutant-General of the Army. In relieving Lieutenant-Colonel Thruston, Major-General Thomas, commanding, desires to tender him his thanks for the unswerving fidelity and marked ability which have characterized his discharge of the duties which have devolved upon him as a member of his staff during the two years of his connection therewith. The records of the Judge-Advocate's office will be turned over to Brevet Major-General R. W. Johnson, United States Volunteers, who will assume the duties of Acting Judge-Advocate, in addition to those of Provost-Marshal-General, Military Division of the Tennessee.

A PRELIMINARY meeting of prominent military officers was held on Saturday afternoon of last week, at the United States Hotel, in Boston, for the purpose of agreeing upon the plan of a grand ball to create a substantial fund for the benefit of the soldiers. The scheme presented contemplates a ball at the Boston Theatre. Major-General B. F. Butler was present, and expressed his hearty and cordial cooperation in the project. It is stated that he will be at the head of the Committee of Arrangements. The card of the managers will probably embrace the names of a full representation of the general and staff departments, and two of the more prominent of each regiment, battery and organization which has gone from the State during the war. The theatre will be elaborately and appropriately decorated for the occasion. It is understood that the old battle-worn colors of Massachusetts have already been engaged as a part of the ornamentation.

At a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, a communication was received from William S. Hastie, of Charleston, S. C., accompanying three complimentary swords presented to Lieutenant John Temple Shubrick—one by the citizens of New York, "in testimony to his valor when assisting in the capture of the English frigate *Guerriere*, on the ever-memorable 19th day of August, 1812;" one presented by the citizens of Charleston, as a testimonial for the same service; and one presented by the citizens of the latter place, as a testimonial of services rendered by Lieutenant Shubrick during the Mexican War. The letter stated that the family of the distinguished commander of the *Constitution* was living in destitute circumstances at Pendleton, S. C., and that they were loyal during the entire Rebellion. Mr. Hastie, in closing his letter, said: "I beg leave to ask your honorable Chamber, as the representatives of the great commercial interests of this city (New York), what course should be adopted." The matter was referred to a special committee, composed of Messrs. A. A. Low, George Opdyke, A. M. White and W. M. Richards.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Q. Z.—General was the highest grade in the Rebel service, next came lieutenant-general, then major and brigadier-general. ROBERT E. LEE and JOE JOHNSON both held the rank of general.

C. S. H.—Paragraph 10, Revised Army Regulations, tells when brevet rank takes effect. If a brevet brigadier and a full brigadier-general were detailed on the same court-martial they would take precedence according to the date of their commissions. If the brevet brigadier had the older commission he would rank the full brigadier, so far as a position on the court is concerned.

CAMDEN, NEBRASKA.—Paragraph 1,351, Revised Army Regulations, provides that officers having brevet commissions are entitled to their brevet pay and emoluments when on duty and having a command according to their brevet rank, and at no other time. But as this has been changed by an act of Congress, brevet rank does not now carry pay with it under any circumstances. An officer who is out of the service of the United States and of his respective State has no right to any uniform, or title, although he is often given the latter as a matter of courtesy.

SUBSCRIBER.—An Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, enacts "That courts-martial shall have power to sentence officers who shall 'absent themselves from their commands without leave, to be reduced to the ranks, to serve three years or during the war.'" See General Orders No. 73 and 326, A. G. O., 1863.

CONSTANT READER.—There is no form laid down in the Army Regulations or Tactics for the parade of more than one battalion in a body. A form for a dress parade where several battalions are present could easily be devised by the battalion commanders and adjutants taking part, as well as the colonel and regimental adjutant. In case the Government should decide to continue the regimental formation of three battalions, we presume a form for their parade will be prescribed. In the French service two battalions are generally present for duty in a regiment, and we understand they are paraded in a body, the colonel giving the commands. There is, however, no formal dress parade in the French service similar to that in ours; the report of absentees, for instance, being made previous to marching on the ground.

## ARMY GAZETTE.

### ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1866.

General Orders No. 3.  
The following memorandum of Orders and Instructions for the week ending January 6, 1866, is published for the information of officers in the Quartermaster's Department.

(Signed) M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General,  
Brevet Major-General.

Captain J. H. Campbell, leave of absence.—Leave of absence for ten days is hereby granted Captain J. B. Campbell, A. Q. M. Vols. S. O. 1, A. G. O., January 2, 1866.

Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from this office, the services of the following named officers being no longer needed, they are hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the U. S. They will receive no final pay until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States:

Captain Jesse E. Scott, A. Q. M., U. S. V.; Captain David W. Porter, A. Q. M., U. S. V.; Captain P. B. Johnson, A. Q. M., U. S. V.; Captain Lynne S. Metcalf, A. Q. M., U. S. V. S. O. 3, A. G. O., Jan. 4, 1866.

Captain J. H. Crowell, leave of absence.—Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted to Captain J. H. Crowell, A. Q. M. V. S. O. 6, A. G. O., Jan. 6, 1866.

### MUSTERING OUT OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

General Orders No. 158.  
The following named major-generals and brigadier-generals of Volunteers are hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to date from January 15, 1866, except those serving in the State of Texas, whose muster-out will date from February 1, 1866:

#### MAJOR-GENERALS.

Major-Generals David Hunter, William S. Rosecrans, John G. Parke, Gordon Granger, George Sykes, David S. Stanley, Alfred Pleasanton, Andrew J. Smith, Grenville M. Dodge, John Gibbon, Peter J. Osterhaus, Joseph A. Mower, George Crook, Godfrey Weitzel, William B. Hazen, Wesley Merritt, Charles Griffin, George A. Custer, William H. Emory, Robert B. Potter and Giles A. Smith.

#### BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Alpheus S. Williams, Orlando B. Wilcox, (Brevet Major-General), Henry W. Benham, (Brevet Major-General), William F. Barry, (Brevet Major-General), J. G. Barnard, (Brevet Major-General), Innis N. Palmer, (Brevet Major-General), John Newton, John P. Hatch, (Brevet Major-General), Albin Schoepf, Richard W. Johnson, (Brevet Major-General), Zealous B. Tower, (Brevet Major-General), John W. Davidson, (Brevet Major-General), Eugene A. Carr, (Brevet Major-General), Robert B. Mitchell, Rufus Saxton, (Brevet Major-General), Charles Devens, (Brevet Major-General), Samuel W. Crawford, (Brevet Major-General), Henry W. Wessells, John W. Geary, (Brevet Major-General), John C. Caldwell, (Brevet Major-General), Samuel P. Carter, (Brevet Major-General), Washington L. Elliott, (Brevet Major-General), Albion P. Howe, (Brevet Major-General), Benjamin S. Roberts, (Brevet Major-General), August Willich, (Brevet Major-General), William Hays, John H. King, (Brevet Major-General), Israel Vogdes, Lewis C. Hunt, Robert O. Tyler, (Brevet Major-General), A. T. A. Torbert, (Brevet Major-General), Michael K. Lawler, (Brevet Major-General), William Dwight, John D. Stevenson, James Barnes, (Brevet Major-General), Samuel Beatty, (Brevet Major-General), Thomas C. H. Smith, Hugh Ewing, (Brevet Major-General), Charles T. Campbell, Henry H. Sibley, (Brevet Major-General), Joseph J. Bartlett, (Brevet Major-General), John P. Hawkins, (Brevet Major-General), Edward A. Wild, Gustavus A. De Rusey, Benjamin H. Grierson, (Brevet Major-General), Alexander S. Webb, (Brevet Major-General), William D. Whipple, John B. Sanborn, (Brevet Major-General), Jasper A. Maltby, Thomas K. Smith, (Brevet Major-General), Manning F. Force, (Brevet Major-General), Augustus L. Chetlain, (Brevet Major-General), Phillip R. De Trobriand, (Brevet Major-General), Christopher C. Andrews, (Brevet Major-General), Edward M. McCook, (Brevet Major-General), Edward Hatch, (Brevet Major-General), August V. Kautz, (Brevet Major-General), John E. Hartman, (Brevet Major-General), Samuel S. Carroll, (Brevet Major-General), Selden Connor, Martin D. Hardin, Charles J. Paine, (Brevet Major-General), Joseph A. Cooper, (Brevet Major-General), Charles C. Walcutt, (Brevet Major-General), James D. Fessenden, Eli Long, (Brevet Major-General), Thomas W. Egan, (Brevet Major-General), Joseph R. Hawley, (Brevet Major-General), Isaac H. Duval, John Edwards, Thomas C. Devin, (Brevet Major-General), Alfred Gibbs, (Brevet Major-General), Ranald S. Mackenzie, (Brevet Major-General), James R. Slack, Thomas J. Lucas, (Brevet Major-General), George L. Beal, Henry G. Thomas, Cyrus Hamlin, (Brevet Major-General), Benjamin F. Potts, N. M. Curtis, (Brevet Major-General), Carlos J. Stobrand, L. C. Baker, James S. Brisbin, Joseph H. Potter, James M. Warner, Oliver Edwards, Joseph E. Hamblin, James W. Forsyth, Richard H. Jackson, (Brevet Major-General), William Wells, (Brevet Major-General), Charles H. Morgan, William T. Clark, William B. Woods, Robert F. Catterton, American V. Rice, William H. Penrose, Francis T. Sherman, William Gamble, C. H. Van Wyck, William B. Tibbitts, Morgan H. Chrysler.

Second.—Leave of absence for thirty days from the date of muster-out is hereby granted to all officers of the Regular Army going out of the Volunteer service under this order, at the expiration of which time they will report for duty with their proper regiments or to their chief of corps or department.

Third.—All officers belonging to the personal staff of the general officers above named will immediately return to their appropriate duties, if belonging to the Regular Army or Volunteer forces still retained in the service. All others will be honorably discharged, to date from the time of muster-out of the officers with whom they may be serving.

Fourth.—Generals commanding military divisions will report without delay to the Adjutant-General of the Army the names of all general officers of their commands not included in the above order whose services can be dispensed with without detriment to the service.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

### CHANGES IN THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,  
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 9, 1866.

The following are the changes in the Subsistence Department since last report, viz:

#### HONORABLY MUSTERED OUT.

Captain J. D. Williams, C. S. V.  
Captain Hiram R. Steele, C. S. V.  
Captain Charles K. Leiby, C. S. V.  
Captain Nathaniel Pope, C. S. V.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

#### ASSIGNED.

Hospital Steward Charles J. Snyder is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and ordered to duty in the Department of Texas.

Brevet Colonel John M. Cuyler, U. S. Army, is hereby assigned to duty at Fort Wadsworth, New York harbor, as post surgeon.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Holden, surgeon U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty as a member of the examining board, of which Brevet Brigadier-General Graham, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, is President, and will proceed to Fort Schuyler, New York harbor, and there assume the duties of post surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon W. S. Tromaine, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty as a member of the examining board, of which Brigadier-General Graham is President.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Bailey, surgeon U. S. Army, is assigned to duty at Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Mass., as post surgeon.

Hospital Steward S. Vanderhuyden, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the Medical Purveyor's office, Department of the South, and ordered to duty with the Medical Director, Department of Florida.

Brevet Brigadier-General R. C. Wood, Surgeon U. S. Army, is hereby assigned to duty at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, with permission to reside at Newport, R. I.

### TO BE MUSTERED OUT OF THE SERVICE.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Craven, Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers.

#### DISCHARGED.

Hospital Stewards Richard Paulson and John R. Bollinger, U. S. Army.

### HONORABLY MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE.

Surgeons and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels Alonzo J. Phelps and Henry Jones, U. S. Volunteers.

Surgeon P. A. Jewett, U. S. Volunteers.

Assistant Surgeon and Brevet Major John E. McGirr, U. S. Volunteers.

Assistant Surgeon F. E. Martindale, U. S. Volunteers.

Assistant Surgeon S. C. Ayres, U. S. Volunteers.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### DISCOVERY OF A NEW COMET.

UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY AND

HYDROGRAPHICAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, JANUARY 6, 1866.

SIR:—I have the honor to report the discovery of a comet last evening (January 5), at this observatory, by H. P. Tuttle, Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N.

From observations with the equatorial, the following place was obtained by Mr. James Ferguson, Assistant Astronomer:

M. T. W. R. A. Dec.  
January 5, 1866.....8h. 15m. 9.3s. 23h. 33m. 29.83s. 5° 22' 5.07"

The comet is round, of about two minutes (2') of arc in diameter, with a slight condensation at the centre.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
C. H. DAVIS, Rear-Admiral and Superintendent.  
Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

JANUARY 3.—Surgeon M. Bradley, to the *Michigan*.

JANUARY 5.—Master Henry C. Taylor, to the *Rhode Island*.

#### DETACHED.

JANUARY 3.—Surgeon J. Suddards, from the *Vermont*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon S. F. Shaw, from duty at the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Florida*.

Surgeon D. Bloodgood, from the *Michigan*, and ordered to the *Vermont*.

JANUARY 4.—Passed Assistant Surgeon, E. M. Stein, from the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and placed on sick leave.

JANUARY 5.—Second Assistant Engineer Richard D. Dodge, from duty at the Naval Academy, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

JANUARY 6.—Assistant Naval Constructor Thomas Davidson, Jr., from duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., and ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Naval Constructor Samuel F. Cook, from duty at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JANUARY 4.—First Assistant Engineer William D. Pendleton.

Second Assistant Engineer C. M. Van Time, of the *Suwanee*.

Midshipman Percy R. Foster, of the Naval Academy.

JANUARY 5.—Second Assistant Engineer Joseph Morgan, of the *Chattanooga*.

JANUARY 6.—Naval Constructor W. L. Hanscom, at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### PLACED UPON THE RETIRED LIST.

JANUARY 5.—Second Assistant Engineers James J. Noble and F. G. Coggin.

#### APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

JANUARY 6.—Second Assistant Engineers Edward Gay and Richard M. Hodgson.

### VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

JANUARY 3.—Acting Master Edmund A. Roderick, to duty in the Office of Detail, Navy Department.

JANUARY 4.—Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles Cranston, to the *Florida*, on the 15th inst.

JANUARY 6.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry H. Arthur, to the *Florida*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel A. Appold, to the *South Carolina*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John R. Sherwood, to the *Monocacy*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas V. McIntosh, to the *Stonewall*.

#### DETACHED.

JANUARY 4.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. W. Kennison, from the command of the *South Carolina*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James H. Wright, from duty at Mound City, Ill., and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander H. H. Gorrings, from the command of the *Warsaw*, and ordered to command the *South Carolina*.

JANUARY 5.—Acting Master Alexander McIntosh, from the *Vermont*, and ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant C. W. Wilson, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Blenville*.

JANUARY 6.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer George E. Whitney, from the *South Carolina*, and granted leave.

#### APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

JANUARY 2.—Mate Maria J. Burnes, of the *Vermont*.

JANUARY 4.—Mate T. G. Cartwright, at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

JANUARY 6.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer L. B. Leland, of the *Blenville*.

#### HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

JANUARY 3.—Mate John D. Holmes, of *Cairo*, Ill.

### DROPPED FROM THE LIST OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

JANUARY 3.—Acting Ensign John McClean, from the 29th July, 1865.

#### ORDERS REVOKED.

JANUARY 6.—Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles H. McCarty, to the *Florida*, and he will be honorably discharged from the service.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

JANUARY 2.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Slack, has this day been placed on waiting orders.

### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending January 6, 1866:—

Christian Ferring, first-class fireman, December 30, U. S. steamer *Mercury*.

James Williams, seaman, October 30, U. S. steamer *South Carolina*.

John Kelly, landsman, October 13, U. S. steamer *South Carolina*.

William Williams, landsman, December 31, Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Gui Doe, landsman, January 3, U. S. steamer *Wyandank*.

### MARINE CORPS.

CHANGES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1865, TO JANUARY 2, 1866.

Captain Schermerhorn. Ordered to report at Portsmouth, N. H., for duty while on sick leave.

Captain John H. Higbee. Detached from steamer *New Hampshire*, at Port Royal, S. C., and ordered to Brooklyn, N. Y., for duty, January 2, 1866.

Captain John A. Burrough. Detached from Brooklyn, N. Y., December 18, 1865, to report for duty on board flagship *Rhode*



Island, as the senior officer of marines of the West India Squadron.

First Lieutenant H. B. Lowry. Detached from receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to the steamer *New Hampshire*, at Port Royal, S. C., January 2, 1866.

First Lieutenant Charles H. Daniels. Detached from Boston, Mass., and ordered to the receiving ship *Vermont*, at New York.

Second Lieutenant George B. Haycock. Detached from Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to Boston, Mass., as the marine officer detailed to take command of the guard of the steamer *Cunard*.

Second Lieutenant J. H. Washburn. Detached from receiving ship *Vermont*, December 15, 1865, and ordered to report himself for duty as the second marine officer on board the steamer *Rhode Island*, now preparing for sea service as the flagship of the West India Squadron.

Second Lieutenant James B. Breese. Detached from Brooklyn, N. Y., to receiving ship *Vermont*, December 16, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Gouverneur Morris. Died at Baltimore, Md., December 25, 1865.

### NAVAL REGISTER.

AGAWAM, paddle-wheel, 10.—While running from Fortress Monroe to Norfolk, on Tuesday, the steam chest exploded. According to report, the vessel suffered considerable injury, but happily no one was injured.

CHATTANOOGA, screw 17, at Philadelphia.—Steam was made January 6th, for the purpose of testing her machinery and boilers. The hull was built by Messrs. Cramp & Son, of Philadelphia, and engines by Merrick & Son. Her dimensions are: Length, 336 feet; breadth of beam, 44 feet; depth of hold, 21 feet. She is provided with two horizontal engines, and will have space to carry 950 tons of coal. She will carry 17 guns.

COLORADO, screw, 52. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, writing from Villafranca, France, under date of December 15, says:

"On Friday, the 24th of November, about 3 A. M., the *Colorado* steamed out of the Tagus, and soon left Lisbon far behind. The sun was shining brightly, but we had no sooner reached the mouth of the river, just heading out, when some ugly-looking clouds came like fury ahead of us, and in fifteen minutes the wind was blowing dead ahead of us with such a force that our progress was hardly perceptible. We, however, got ahead slowly, the sea running very high and the ship creaking, groaning and turning herself nearly inside-out. After coming into port we found that as much as half an inch of her planking had opened in the forward part. This weather continued until dark, and then the *Colorado* rolled so that all our guns had to be double breeched by extra havers placed in rear of them. Everything was going adrift on deck, and had to be lashed down. About midnight it blew a perfect hurricane. A heavy sea and wind came up under our quarter, taking two of our boats; and when we came into port we were completely winged, having two boats on one quarter and two jagged stumps of spars on the other. Just as this was going on another crack was heard, and our heavy howitzer and iron carriage came flying over the deck, going into fifty pieces, breaking in one man's head, and fracturing the leg of another. The same sea knocked into the cabin, breaking through the ports, and flooded the grand apartment with about a foot and a half of water, washing the admiral and the captain up to the gun-deck. Soon after this our outboard stern passed away, and since this 'unlucky Friday' we have had fine weather. The two boats we lost have most likely been picked up by some ship since that night, and, no doubt, some strange reports may spread concerning the fate of our ship. But here we are safe and sound, and with plenty of boats left to take us ashore, which is the main consideration at present."

DACOTAH, screw, 8, Commander John Guest, is about ready for sea, at Philadelphia, destined for the Pacific station.

MONONGO, paddle-wheel, 10, Commander J. W. A. Nicholson, was at Valparaiso, December 1, and was to remain there for some time.

NYACK, screw, 8, Lieutenant-Commander L. H. Newman, arrived at Valparaiso November 20th, from the United States, and would remain there for some time.

St. MARY's, sloop, 23, Commander George M. Colvocoresses, sailed from Valparaiso for Panama, November 22d.

SWATARA, screw, Commander Wm. N. Jeffers, which was detained temporarily at Norfolk, has been ordered to resume her voyage to the West Indies.

SOUTH CAROLINA, screw, 8, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. W. Kennison, will sail from Philadelphia February 1, for the Atlantic and Gulf Squadrons, carrying out mails and supplies.

WACHUSSETTS, screw, 10, Commander Robert Townsend, arrived at Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, October 20, on the way to the East Indies.

WASAW, light-draft Monitor, 2, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander, H. A. Gorringer, in reporting the arrival of his vessel at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, January 3, 1866, says: "We experienced during the whole passage fresh northerly winds, and a heavy swell from the southeast, which gave us an opportunity of testing the sea-worthiness of this class of Monitor. I beg leave to add that the behavior of this vessel during the passage has increased the confidence I already had in the ability of this class of Monitor to ride out safely a gale of wind." The *Wasaw* left Hampton Roads on the first day of the year, at 10 o'clock, and took a pilot off Cape Henlopen at 9 A. M. the next day.

### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

It is reported that it will require \$2,000,000 to restore the light-houses on the Southern coast destroyed during the war.

The Congressional Committee on Commerce has under advisement a resolution against the reissuance of American registers to ships which vacated their registers and sailed under foreign flags during the war.

There is now deposited in the United States Treasury, to the credit of the Naval Hospital fund for the relief of disabled seamen, nearly \$10,000,000. The interest of this sum is almost sufficient to defray the expenses of the hospitals and asylums already established.

In our issue of the 9th of December, an error was made in publishing Commander T. H. Stevens's orders by placing them among the orders of Volunteer officers. They should, of course, have been placed under the head of the Regular Naval Service.

The expenses of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, as appears from a communication of the Secretary of the Treasury presented to the House of Representatives, amount to the aggregate of \$1,150,829 20 since the year 1845. The amount expended for lands, buildings and appurtenances, from the third quarter of 1845 to June 30, 1865, is \$808,768 65, and for salaries from the first quarter of 1846 to June 30, 1865, \$252,060 55.

Judge Hughes, assisted by Mr. Pendleton Colstone, of Baltimore, a son-in-law of the accused, will be the counsel for Raphael Semmes. The trial will probably commence in a fortnight, or as soon as Commander Winslow, of the Gulf Squadron, who is an important witness, can arrange to come on from New Orleans. The detail of the court

has not yet been prepared. In the meantime all persons present at any capture of vessels by him are requested to report the facts, with their names and address, to John A. Bolles, Esq., Naval Judge-Advocate-General, Washington.

It is worth while to correct our statement last week that the Commander of the Chilean man-of-war *Esmeralda* is an Englishman. Such was the first report. But Don Juan Williams Rebolledo is the son of an English gentleman, named Williams, and of Donna Isabel Rebolledo, a Chilean lady. He was born at the town of Chiloe, in the Republic of Chili, in 1833. He was educated at Valparaiso, and cannot speak the English language. The *Esmeralda*, which he commanded, is named after the Spanish frigate which was captured in the Chilean war for independence.

At the Washington Navy Yard, on Saturday morning, the Peruvian Minister and an officer of the Peruvian Navy visited the Monitor *Miantenama*, now at the yard. The Peruvian Government has already one double-turreted Monitor, and her neighbor, Chili, has two building in England. The Minister from Peru is anxious to purchase one of our Monitors for his government. The *Stonevill* still lies at the yard, and it is supposed that in a short time she will be opened to the inspection of the public.

SECRETARY Welles having recommended the removal of the Naval Academy from Annapolis, Md., the city authorities of that place appointed a committee to visit Washington to confer with the authorities there upon the subject. It is said the result of their interview was satisfactory. The naval grounds are to be increased from sixty to eighty acres, and steps have been taken to build a public house for the accommodation of the numerous visitors to the Academy, which will now probably remain there.

A NEWSPAPER correspondent writes from Norfolk, Va.: "A visit to the Portsmouth Navy Yard reveals but little of interest. The *Agawam* is being rapidly repaired after the late blow-up, the *Swatara* is coaling up to return to Washington, and the *Chicopee* lies in a state of masterly inactivity. The old *St. Lawrence* is nearly ready to go to the Brazil station, where she has been ordered as a store-ship. Still curiosities in their way, but daily becoming less so, are to be seen here the famous Rebel rams *Tennessee* and *Albatross*. No new ships have been put on the stocks, although abundant workmen are everywhere to be seen.

In a case before the U. S. District Court, a point of interest to Navy officers has just been decided by Judge Benedict: Andrew Martin and others vs. William P. O'Brien.—The plaintiffs were mariners and the defendant the commander of the steamer *Thomas A. Scott*, then in Government service. On leaving the vessel a portion of their pay was withheld on the ground of alleged misconduct. Subsequently they were promised this balance of pay. Failing to get it they instituted this suit, to which the defendant pleaded that the vessel was a Government vessel, and the men in the employ of the Government and not in his employ. The Court has sustained the plea and dismissed the complaint.

Mr. G. W. Blunt lately presented to the New York Chamber of Commerce a memorial to Congress asking that body to increase the pay of the officers of the Navy. The memorial set forth that the naval officers received pay wholly inadequate to support them in a proper manner. Mr. Conklin thought that the matter was a very grave one, and he was not prepared to vote for it. The officers of the Navy had received large amounts of money as prize money, and it might not be just to the officers of the Army who have received no prize money to carry out the spirit of the memorial. Mr. Blunt and Mr. Wetmore spoke in favor of the memorial, which was subsequently adopted, and the Secretary of the Chamber directed to send copies to Hon. E. D. Morgan, of the United States Senate, and to Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of the House of Representatives, with a request that they urge Congress to pass a law increasing the pay of naval officers.

### MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

#### CONDITION OF THE NEW YORK MILITIA.

In his annual Message, presented to the New York Legislature on the 2d inst., Governor FENTON makes the following allusion to the condition of military affairs in the State of New York:

By the late Adjutant-General's report of December 31, 1864, the organized force of the National Guard numbered 45,910 officers and men, comprised in 108 regiments, 2 battalions, and 5 batteries, which include the Militia organization existing at the time and prior to the organization of the National Guard. But 14,131 men were reported as uniformed and equipped. The organized force, authorized in time of peace, by the law of 1862 was fixed at 30,000. In view of the fact that a much larger force was already organized, and that the arms-bearing population of the State would warrant an organization of at least 50,000, the last Legislature removed the restriction, leaving the number without limit, and appropriated \$500,000 to meet outlay in this behalf.

It was believed the expenditure of this appropriation would secure the complete equipment of about 30,000 men, inclusive of the 14,000 already equipped. Of the \$500,000 so appropriated, \$236,000 only have been expended for this object, owing to the inability of the Comptroller, as stated to me, to furnish a larger sum for that purpose. In order to meet pressing demands for equipments beyond what could be purchased with the limited amount of the appropriation allowed to be expended, the Quartermaster-General was directed to issue United States clothing in his custody, which was received for on the part of the State. The following summary presents the number and condition of the National Guard organizations since the last muster and inspection, viz: 112 regiments, 3 independent battalions, and 5 batteries. Aggregate force of officers and men uniformed and equipped, 28,000. No great addition to the number of organizations has been made. In no case has a draft been authorized, either to create or complete an organization, nor has any special inducement been held out to encourage volunteering. On the contrary, owing to the want of equipments with which to provide the force to the extent already urgently demanded, additions to it have been, in some degree, discouraged. The increase during the past year was largely made up of veteran officers and soldiers of the late war, who, from their practical experience, tend to improve the morale of the organizations with which they become connected.

I submit for your consideration the question of providing,

by suitable appropriation, for a general encampment of the National Guard of the State during the coming season, for the purpose of inspection, instruction, comparison, and improvement of the several organizations comprising it. It is an object of common concern to increase the spirit of emulation and pride, to foster and sustain, in all proper ways, this branch of the public interest, and do whatever we reasonably can to perfect and make adequate the military for all the emergencies which justified its creation and existence. Our Northern frontier, forming a prominent part of the boundary between the United States and the British dependencies, the importance of having a sufficient force to protect and defend this extended border, at all times, will be readily recognized. Heretofore the policy of the General Government has been to rely upon the Militia of the several States for all extraordinary emergencies.

The neglect and abuses into which these State systems had everywhere fallen not only compelled the adoption, in the emergency of the late Rebellion, of a national system, but undoubtedly prolonged the war. It is a gratifying consideration that, notwithstanding the difficulties with which they had thus to contend, the Federal authorities still find warrant in all our past experiences for depending upon the Militia of the country, rather than upon large standing armies—ever so dangerous to free institutions. The States have now an opportunity, not only for justifying this confidence, but of encouraging a return to the original system, by properly performing the duty which must, in any event, devolve on them, of maintaining the discipline and efficiency of these State forces.

### TRAINING DAYS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Seeing that your JOURNAL now takes an interest in Militia of the various States, I desire to call your attention to a portion of the Militia law of New York, which tends to bring our regiments into disrepute. The present law requires that the un-uniformed Militia shall, on the first Monday of September of each year, assemble in their several company districts, armed and equipped as provided by law, when the Captain commanding the company district shall make a roster of all persons who attend such parade. The law further provides that the Comptroller of the State shall be empowered to collect one dollar from the several counties for each man enrolled in the "un-uniformed Militia," who has neglected to turn out as required. Any one who has witnessed one of these musters would certainly feel inclined to submit to the payment of a fine rather than join such a band of tatterdemalions, who are little better than FALSTAFF's recruits. It can hardly be claimed that such a meeting as this is of value, as tending to the organization of a well-trained Militia or to the cultivation of a military spirit among the people. If anything could bring our Militia into disrepute a "general training" day would effect that purpose. Our Militia stood in the breach, breasting the late rebellion until the Government had time and opportunity to create a permanent force for its defence. Each county in the State ought to be required to equip and maintain its fair quota of the aggregate Militia force of the State. If this is not done, let the regiments already organized be filled by draft. This would have a most beneficial effect upon the various regiments of our National Guard, by stimulating, recruiting, and thus filling their ranks. The better class of regiments would strive to attain to a maximum organization, that they might choose their own members, while many of our best young men would enroll themselves in some favorite regiment, rather than render themselves liable to serve in some uncongenial company. This law has, in many cases, become a dead letter, and, where enforced, only operates to the discomfort of those who participate in the muster and the enjoyment of the spectators.

SINCERITY.

### MILITIA ITEMS.

NEW YORK.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—A battalion drill of this regiment was held at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, January 5th. The line was composed of details from each of the companies. Colonel C. E. Pratt, the regimental commander, was absent on account of illness, and neither the lieutenant-colonel nor the major being present, the senior captain took command, and succeeded in manipulating the regiment in a very wretched manner. If the senior captain of a regiment is not competent to drill a battalion he is not fit for his place, and should be ordered before an examining board. The majority of the evolutions performed reminded us very forcibly of the march as executed in juvenile dancing schools, save that in those latter the movements are more correctly performed. The regiment were marched by the flank round and round the room with no other apparent object than to consume time. One company would have their muskets upon their right shoulder, another at a support, and still a third at a shoulder. The line was on one occasion formed by a right wheel, which left all the file-closers in front; and when, after a series of blunders such as this, the companies were successfully mixed up, they resumed their proper positions much after the manner in which the Dutch captain got his company over the fence. But we will refrain from dwelling at length on the blunders made, for the Twenty-third is a good regiment, and worthy of better handling. We were sorry to see that many of the company commanders allowed the inefficiency of the officer in command to influence them so far that they did not hold their companies in hand as strictly as they should. In reversing their muskets some of the guides held their pieces with the barrel to the front, and some with the barrel to the rear. The Tactics prescribe that, under certain circumstances, the guides shall invert their pieces and hold them up erect between their eyes. The barrel of the gun would then naturally be to the rear, which is its proper position. Officers should remember that when giving a command to their companies under arms, they should draw their sabres, and that the sabre should not be allowed to rest upon the ground save when the battalion is at an order. After the conclusion of the drill, a dress-parade was held. The commanding officer, having forgotten paragraph 364 of the State General Regulations, left the battalion at shouldered arms, in which position they were when the parade was dismissed. The drum corps, under the management of Drum-Major Bruce, made a very creditable appearance. It would not take many such drills as the one we have just noticed to demoralize any regiment, and especially one composed of such an intelligent class as the Twenty-third. Another drill has been ordered for the



19th inst., when, if the field officers are compelled to be absent, we hope a competent officer will be detailed to drill the regiment.

**MISTAKES IN DRESS-PARADES.**—We have recently witnessed several dress-parades of the different Militia regiments, and, in no single case that we remember, has any company commander brought his company to an order and "parade rest," properly. Paragraph 360, General Regulations, State of New York, provides the manner in which it should be done:—that the captain should step one pace to the front to give the necessary commands. In almost every case, the officers step two paces to the front instead of one, and go through with a most extraordinary amount of facing, considering the small amount of ground passed over. Officers who go through these evolutions are deemed exceedingly precise, whereas, in so doing, they rather forget their position as officers and assimilate to that of sergeants. The following method has been proved by experience to be the easiest and best method for an officer commanding a company, viz., let him take one pace with the right foot, facing at the same time to the left, so that the right foot when it reaches the ground is at a right angle with its previous position, then bring the heel of the left foot against that of the right; the reverse of this will bring him back to his original position. We recommend this plan to the officers of the National Guard. Again, after the adjutant has seen that the ranks have been aligned, and comes to the proper point between the regiment and the colonel, from which he is to give the order present arms, he should come to the right about as prescribed, and not halt and then face about. Adjutants should see that they do not fall into this or any other error, since the beauty of all military ceremonies consists, chiefly, in the precision with which they are executed.

**SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.**—The annual ball of this regiment took place at the Academy of Music on the evening of the 5th instant. The building was comfortably filled, although the numerous balls and entertainments which have taken place recently had an effect to diminish the number present. The interior arrangements were very perfect, and the building was handsomely decorated with flags, banners and streamers; a tent-like canopy concealed the stage, at the back of which, upon a balcony, which could be reached by two flights of steps, was pitched a wall tent, in which was a regimental uniform; over the tent, in a brilliant jet of gas, were the number and designation of the regiment. Near the tent was a stack of guns and a pile of drums, while on either side a brass howitzer seemed like some grim watch dog, looking down upon the scene of beauty and joy. Among the invited guests present, were Major-General Devens, U. S. V., Brigadier-Generals Van Vliet and Van Buren, U. S. V. Brigadier-General Duryee, Major-General Sanford of the First division, N. G., Brigadier-Generals Aspinwall, Hall, Spicer, and Colonel Burger, commanding Second brigade, were also present. The band of the regiment furnished most excellent music. Two bands were in attendance, one for promenading and the other for dancing. The entire affair was a brilliant one, and highly creditable to the "American Guard."

**THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.**—Company E of this regiment will give a promenade concert on Thursday evening, January 18th, at the Brooklyn Athenaeum. Military gentlemen are requested to appear in uniform.

**TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.**—The band of this regiment gave their Fourth Promenade Concert on Saturday evening, January 6. At the close of the concert, tattoo was beaten by a portion of the drum corps. We are glad to see that there was no dancing, as this is not in place at a regimental promenade concert, but rather at a ball. These concerts are intended to take the place of "Band Practice" in regular garrisons, and are becoming very popular with the Brooklynites. The attendance last Saturday was larger than on any previous occasion. The fifth concert of the series will take place on Saturday evening, January 27th.

**TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.**—The fifth concert of this regiment was given last Saturday evening. The band was under the leadership of T. J. Dodworth, and the music was in his usual style. The attendance was not as large as usual, owing to the various other social gatherings which took place during the week. The armory of this regiment is one of the finest, if not the finest, in the city, and the company rooms are fitted up with fine taste. An election is ordered to be held on the 12th of January, at the armory of this regiment, at 8 o'clock P. M., to fill the office of lieutenant-colonel in the Twenty-second regiment, which has become vacant by the promotion of James F. Cox—Captain R. S. Grant, who was previously elected to fill this position, having declined the appointment.

**SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—Major-General John A. Dix, has accepted the invitation of this regiment to deliver an address at the reception, on the 31st inst. We congratulate the regiment on their admirable selection, as his name alone is a sufficient guarantee that this part of the programme will be carried out to the satisfaction of all concerned. The committee have decided to admit no uniforms except that of their own corps and the invited guests. Our city regiments will all be represented by their colonels, who are among the invited. This is eminently proper, as they wish to make the invited guests the distinctive feature of the occasion. The tickets are being rapidly taken by the members, and the veteran organization of the corps. At a meeting of the latter body, held at Delmonico's, last Monday, it was announced that the tickets allotted to the organization were nearly all subscribed for. The arrangements for this grand affair are about completed, and nearly six hundred invited guests have signified their intention to be present. The band of this regiment gave their sixth concert on the evening of the 6th inst., which was, as usual, attended by a very large and fashionable audience.

**TWELFTH REGIMENT.**—This command is ordered to assemble for battalion drill, fully uniformed and equipped, (officers with side-arms), without muskets, at the State Arsenal, as follows: Right wing on Wednesday, 17th instant—Companies C, D, K, A, I; left wing on Thursday, 18th instant—Companies H, B, E, G, E. The line will be formed on each evening at 8 o'clock. The officers and non-commissioned officers met at the regimental armory on Wednesday evening, 10th instant, fully uniformed and equipped, with side-arms, for instructions.

**NEW YORK STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.**—The annual meeting of this Association will be held on the 16th and 17th of this month, in the Chamber of Supervisors, Albany, when matters of much importance to the National Guard of the State will be placed before the members. By a provision of the constitution of the Association, any commissioned officer of the National Guard, or any member thereof who was formerly an officer, may become a member upon the payment of an initiation fee of three dollars—the yearly dues thereafter being two dollars. The by-laws direct that members shall attend the meetings in uniform. Colonel F. A. Conkling, Eighty-fourth regiment, the President of the Association, in issuing the announcement of the meeting, requests the personal attendance of every officer of

the National Guard. A free interchange of opinion between the various members is highly desirable, in order that such recommendations may be made to the Executive and Legislature of the State as shall tend to perfect the organization of the National Guard. General George S. Batcheller has been requested to deliver the annual address before the Association, but declined in favor of Brigadier-General Stewart L. Woodford, who, in addition to his brilliant career during the war, was, at its breaking out, well known to people of New York as Assistant U. S. District Attorney under Delafield Smith.

The following is a correct list of the general and staff of the Fifth division N. G., S. N. Y.: Major-General S. S. Burnside, Commanding Fifth division, Oneonta, N. Y.; Aides-de-Camp, Major T. G. North, Unadilla; Major C. L. Michael, Oneonta; Division Inspector, Colonel C. Uebel, Oneonta; Engineer, Colonel A. B. Petrie, Peterboro; Judge-Advocate, Colonel B. C. Gilbert; Surgeon, Colonel Geo. W. Cooke; Quartermaster, Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. King; Paymaster, Major C. Le Roy Tucker.

**MILITIA MATTERS IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.**—The bill introduced by Mr. Creamer provides that the election or appointment of all commissioned officers of the National Guard shall be for a term of ten years, except, however, the Commissary-General, the staff officers of the Commander-in-Chief, and all commissioned staff officers of divisions, brigades and regiments, whose terms of office shall not be changed; and no commissioned officer can be removed from office during such term, unless by the Senate on recommendation of the Governor, or by decision of court-martial. The commissions of all officers now in office, except those named, shall cease and expire in the following manner: All such commissions bearing date ten years or over shall cease January 1, 1867, and all other commissions at the expiration of ten years from their respective dates, and all vacancies so created shall be filled in the manner now provided by law.

**TARGET COMPANIES.**—The Police Commissioners of the State of New York, in their recent report, very wisely take grounds against the continuance of these companies. They are chiefly composed of members of the old Fire Department. It is well to have our regular Militia organizations exercised in firing at a target, but the Commissioners, in speaking of these target companies, very justly remark: "Their excursions exhibit the dangerous tendency of these organizations, and the turbulent character of the persons comprising them. They are not so much under the restraints of discipline and law now as they were while acting as fire companies. On a recent occasion, at the Hell Gate Ferry, they commenced a system of robbery and outrage which it required the interposition of a force of police to arrest. Such irresponsible armed military bodies, accustomed to drill, and acting under command of desperate men, are a perpetual menace to the legal authorities, and a formidable source of danger to society."

There is no reason why these companies should be allowed to parade or go on excursions, as armed military bodies. If they desire to appear as soldiers, let them organize under the State laws, and attach themselves to some one of the regiments of the National Guard. As they are at present organized, they do no good to anybody save the man who hires them their equipments, and the carpenter who makes their target, unless it may be to the man who furnishes them with the villainous liquors they usually consume in such large quantities. We hope the Legislature will, during the present session, take measures to effectually abate the target-company nuisance.

**EXEMPTIONS.**—The Judge-Advocate-General of New York, in answer to an inquiry from an officer in one of the western counties, where the State authorities had neglected to uniform, arm, and equip the local regiment, has rendered the following decision:

The Militia law of 1862, section 146, exempted certain officers, musicians, and privates, during the time they shall perform military duty, from the payment of highway taxes, not exceeding six days in any one year, etc.

Thus the law remained till 1865, when this exemption was repealed.

It is my opinion that where the officers and men were only commissioned and regularly enlisted and enrolled in the National Guard, and did military duty prior to the amendment of 1865, as stated in your communication, the exemption is still in force as to such officers and men.

It is plain that the neglect of the State authorities to arm and uniform these men cannot alter or affect their rights in the least. If they have kept their faith, the State must keep its faith also.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. W. HARVEY, Judge-Advocate-General.

#### OTHER STATES.

**VERMONT.**—By Special Order No. 17, the resignation of Brigadier-General John L. Barstow, commanding First brigade Vermont Militia, for physical disability, is accepted, upon the certificate of the Surgeon-General, and General Barstow is honorably discharged from further service. Colonel Jed P. Ladd, commanding the First regiment Vermont Militia, is assigned to the command of the First brigade, until further orders, or an election shall be had by the legislature. Lieutenant-Colonel Chester K. Leach, First regiment Vermont Militia, is assigned to the command of the First regiment, until further orders.

**MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.**—Governor Bullock in his inaugural address says: "According to my interpretation of the disposition and the necessity of the people of this State, there should be at all times a good organization of volunteers, well armed, equipped and uniformed at the public cost, practised and disciplined to the best attainable extent in peace, and ready for any emergency that shall call them to arms. There are now organized eighty-eight companies of infantry, six companies of cavalry, four batteries of light artillery and two companies of cadets. The infantry for the most part are not, but easily can be, assigned to regiments. As soon as the regimental organizations shall be completed, the formation of brigades and divisions will easily follow." And addressing the State Legislature he further adds: "Since, then, we have a militia organization, incomplete, yet capable of completion in law and in practice, I ask your cooperation that this may be accomplished at an early day. These companies and regiments will, in my opinion, tend to discontent and demoralization unless they shall be supplied with uniforms, their organization be completed, the division commanders be chosen by the Legislature, and the system be brought to maturity for inspection and encampment."

Governor Andrew has issued a complimentary order, thanking Adjutant-General Schouler for his services during the past five years. His personal staff have been honorably discharged. It is understood that Governor Bullock's staff will consist of one civilian and three gentlemen who have seen service.

**MILITIA IN VIRGINIA.**—The report of General Strother, Adjutant-General of Virginia, states that, "owing to the political condition of the country and the want of arms and money, no steps have been taken toward a general reorganization of the Militia under the existing laws. But, in response to numerous calls from the counties where there seem to be good grounds for apprehension of trouble from the recently-emancipated slaves, adjutants have been appointed,

with orders to enroll and organize companies of volunteers, to be used as a local police under the authority of the civil magistrates. Up to this date, adjutants have been appointed for thirty-three counties. Although some of these appointments have been made more than a month ago, no returns have yet been received. From eight or ten counties from which I have had returns, the reports are unfavorable, the people having refused to volunteer. Unofficial information from other districts confirms the impression that there is a very general disinclination among the people to join any military organization. One appointee has returned his commission on the plea of poverty and ill health. Another declares his inability to accept the appointment unless there is some sufficient pay attached to it. There has been but a single case of a favorable return from the county adjutants heretofore appointed. The adjutant for Charlotte reports that he has raised seventy-five men, and asks for arms." In the latter part of November, application was made to Major-General Terry for a loan of arms and equipments, but without success. Although this State has as yet been unable to organize any efficient Militia, the presence of United States troops will effectually prevent or put down any armed breach of the peace.

#### RESIGNATIONS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, STATE OF NEW YORK.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending January 13, 1866:

January 8, 15th regiment, Joseph Thaler, second lieutenant, term of service expired.

January 8, 1st regiment artillery, Samuel Moss, second lieutenant, declined.

January 8, 1st regiment artillery, Edward R. Bell, chaplain, term of service expired.

January 8, 1st regiment artillery, Guido Furman, surgeon, declined.

January 8, 1st regiment artillery, John N. Reynolds, first lieutenant, term of service expired.

January 8, 1st regiment artillery, William Handy, second lieutenant, term of service expired.

January 8, 106th regiment, D. H. Fuller, captain, ill health.

January 8, 50th regiment, Francis P. Cook, captain, removed from district.

January 8, 7th regiment B. S. Gould, Jr., first lieutenant, declined.

January 8, 3d cavalry, A. Luckhardt, first lieutenant, term of service expired.

January 8, 2d regiment, Francis P. Sage, Jr., quartermaster, absence from district.

January 8, 8th regiment, Isaac Cohen, captain, absence from district.

January 8, 96th regiment, T. U. Myer, first lieutenant, removed from district.

January 8, 87th regiment, Henry E. Turner, captain, in United States service.

January 8, 17th regiment, W. S. McClellan, captain, declined.

January 8, 11th regiment, Rosenkrans, first lieutenant, declined.

January 8, 11th regiment, Adolph Wilken, second lieutenant, declined.

January 8, 18th regiment, Charles H. Weygant, colonel, removed from district.

January 8, 19th regiment, Gilbert H. Dearing, first lieutenant, removed from district.

January 8, 7th regiment, W. P. Halsted, first lieutenant, absence from district.

January 8, 20th brigade, R. B. Van Valkenburgh, brigadier-general, absence from district.

January 8, 50th regiment, F. S. Howe, captain, absence from district.

January 8, 84th regiment, Cornelius B. Mitchell, adjutant, declined.

January 8, 7th regiment, E. K. Halsted, second lieutenant, declined.

January 8, 24th regiment, Gurdon G. Moore, adjutant, declined.

January 8, 17th regiment, John W. Padow, captain, declined.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK. }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, JANUARY 13, 1866. }

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending January 13, 1866:

#### FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Henry Fischer, captain, January 10, 1866, vice Bosch, resigned.  
Henry Kneble, first lieutenant, January 10, 1866, vice H. Fischer, promoted.

#### THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John McBride, second lieutenant, January 10, 1866, original vacancy.

#### TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Calvin B. Sims, captain, January 10, 1866, vice W. F. Calder, resigned.  
Robert S. Wright, first lieutenant, January 10, 1866, vice C. B. Sims, promoted.  
James W. Garfield, adjutant, January 10, 1866, vice G. G. Moore, resigned.

#### SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Wilbur J. Baker, captain, January 10, 1866, vice Wallace J. Parker, removed from district.  
James W. Bliss, first lieutenant, January 10, 1866, vice W. J. Baker, promoted.  
Burdett Hammond, second lieutenant, January 10, 1866, vice Jas. W. Bliss, promoted.  
Albertus A. Carley, captain, January 10, 1866, vice A. H. Barber, resigned.  
George W. Miller, first lieutenant, January 10, 1866, vice A. A. Carley, promoted.

#### SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Patrick J. Healey, adjutant, January 9, 1866, original vacancy.  
John Sinnott, quartermaster, with rank of first lieutenant, January 9, 1866, original vacancy.

#### EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Edward B. Livingston, lieutenant-colonel, January 10, 1866, vice H. D. H. Snyder, resigned.  
Samuel F. Gorman, major, January 10, 1866, vice J. H. Morrow, resigned.

#### NINETEEN-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Albert Steinway, major, January 9, 1866, vice E. O. Bernet, promoted.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Elton J. Lawton, surgeon, with rank of major, January 10, 1866, vice A. Putnam, resigned.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lucien W. Bingham, lieutenant-colonel, January 10, 1866, vice W. F. Tuttle, removed from district.

The following named officers are announced as comprising the staff of Major-General Sickles, commanding Department of South Carolina: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Burger, United States Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Thomas, United States Army, Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Burns, United States Army, Chief Commissary; Major J. P. Roy, Sixth United States Infantry, Acting Inspector-General and Acting Judge-Advocate; Surgeon A. P. Dalrymple, United States Volunteers, Acting Medical Director; Brevet Major Leslie Smith, First United States Infantry, Commissary Musters; Captain Henry Seton, Aide-de-Camp; Captain D. S. Leslie, Aide-de-Camp.



[From the Lynchburgh Virginian.]  
**WHY LEE REMOVED EARLY.**

When General Early was relieved from the command of the Department of Southwest Virginia, last Spring, in consequence of the unreasonable clamor against him that seemed to make such a change necessary, we came, without the knowledge of the General, but through the agency of his brother, into possession of the letter of General Lee, explaining the motive that actuated him in making the change. We made a fair copy thereof, intending at some future time to publish it as an act of justice to an old and firm friend.

That time, in our judgment, has now arrived, and, as an appropriate pendant to the General's letter, published in our last, we lay before our readers to-day the letter in question.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES ARMIES, March 30, 1865.  
 Lieutenant-General J. A. Early, Franklin Court House, Virginia.

DEAR SIR:—My telegram will have informed you that I deem a change of commanders in your department necessary, but it is due to your zealous and patriotic services that I should explain the reasons that prompted my action. The situation of affairs is such that we can neglect no means calculated to develop the resources we possess to the greatest extent, and make them as efficient as possible. To this end it is essential that we should have the cheerful and hearty support of the people and the full confidence of the soldiers, without which our efforts would be embarrassed, and our means of resistance weakened. I have reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that you cannot command the united and willing co-operation which is so essential to success. Your reverses in the Valley, of which the people and the army judge chiefly by the results, have, I fear, impaired your influence both with the people and the soldiers, and would add greatly to the difficulties which will, under any circumstances, attend our military operations in southwestern Virginia. While my own confidence in your ability, zeal, and devotion to the cause is unimpaired, I have, nevertheless, felt that I could not oppose what seems to be the current of opinion, without injustice to your reputation and injury to the service. I therefore felt constrained to endeavor to find a commander who would be more likely to develop the strength and resources of the country, and inspire the soldiers with confidence, and to accomplish this purpose thought it proper to yield my own opinion, and defer to that of those to whom alone we can look for support. I am sure that you will understand and appreciate my motives, and that no one will be more ready than yourself to acquiesce in any measures which the interest of the country may seem to require, regardless of all personal considerations. Thanking you for the fidelity and energy with which you have always supported my efforts, and for the courage and devotion you have ever manifested in the service of the country,

I am, very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,  
 R. E. LEE, General.

**MILITARY SUPERVISION OF RELIGIOUS RIGHTS.**

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF TENN., }  
 NASHVILLE, TENN., December 22, 1865. }  
 General Orders No. 40.

Armed resistance to the authority of the United States having been put down, the PRESIDENT, on the 29th day of May last, issued his proclamation of amnesty, declaring that armed resistance having ceased in all quarters, he invited those lately in rebellion to reconstruct and restore civil authority, thus proclaiming the magnanimity of our Government toward all, no matter how criminal or how deserving of punishment.

Alarmed at this imminent and impending peril to the cause in which he had embarked with all his heart and mind, and desiring to check, if possible, the spread of popular approbation and grateful appreciation of the magnanimous policy of the PRESIDENT in his efforts to bring the people of the United States back to their former friendly and national relations one with another, an individual, styling himself Bishop of Alabama, forgetting his mission to preach peace on earth and good will toward men, and being animated with the same spirit which, through temptation, beguiled the mother of men to the commission of the first sin—thereby entailing eternal toil and trouble on earth—issued, from behind the shield of his office, his manifesto of the 20th of June last to the clergy of the Episcopal Church of Alabama, directing them to omit the usual and customary prayer for the PRESIDENT of the United States and all others in authority until the troops of the United States had been removed from the limits of Alabama; cunningly justifying this treasonable course by plausibly presenting to the minds of the people that, civil authority not having yet been restored to Alabama, there was no occasion for the use of said prayer, as such prayer was intended for the civil authority alone, and as the military was the only authority in Alabama, it was manifestly improper to pray for the continuance of military rule. This man, in his

position of a teacher of religion, charity and good fellowship with his brothers, whose paramount duty as such should have been characterized by frankness and freedom from all cunning, thus took advantage of the sanctity of his position to mislead the minds of those who naturally regarded him as a teacher in whom they could trust, and attempted to lead them back into the labyrinth of treason. For this covert and cunning act he was deprived of the privileges of citizenship, in so far as the right to officiate as a minister of the Gospel, because it was evident he could not be trusted to confine his teachings to matters of religion alone—in fact, that religious matters were but a secondary consideration in his mind, he having taken an early opportunity to subvert the church to the justification and dissemination of his treasonable sentiments. As it is, however, manifest that, so far from entertaining the same political views as Bishop WILMER, the people of Alabama are honestly endeavoring to restore the civil authority in that State, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, and to repudiate their acts of hostility during the past four years, and have accepted with loyal and becoming spirit the magnanimous terms offered them by the PRESIDENT; therefore, the restrictions heretofore imposed upon the Episcopal clergy of Alabama are hereby removed, and Bishop WILMER is left to that remorse of conscience consequent to the exposure and failure of the diabolical schemes of designing and corrupt minds. By order of

Major-General THOMAS.  
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**MARRIED.**

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each.]

COWLES—WAINWRIGHT.—At Hanover, N. H., December 23, by Rev. J. Q. Butler, of St. Albans, Vt., Dr. EDWARD COWLES, U. S. A., of Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass., to Miss HATTIE M. WAINWRIGHT, of Hanover.

BARNARD—RUSSELL.—In Boston, December 28, at the King's Chapel, by Rev. Henry W. Foote, Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE M. BARNARD, Jr., U. S. V., to ELLEN, daughter of the late James Dutton Russell.

MURKIN—BROOM.—On the 31st of October, by Rev. W. M. D. Ryan, Captain FRANK MURKIN, U. S. Marine Corps, to ALICE M., daughter of the late James Broom.

PAINE—LEWIS.—In this city, December 30, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. B. Jobert, J. T. PAINE, M. D., of Charlestown, Mass., to Miss ROSA LEWIS, of New Orleans.

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BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, }  
 WASHINGTON CITY, January 10, 1866. }

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II.—DISPLACEMENT—HOW TO MAKE A SHIP swim and carry—Discovery of the Law—Conditions of Floating and Sinking—Displacement a measure of Bulk and of Weight—The two Displacements—Light Draught—Load Draught—Light Trim—Load Trim—Calculations—Light Displacement—Load Displacement—Buoyancy independent of shape—Table of Displacements.

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and ranks highest on account of the elasticity, perma-  
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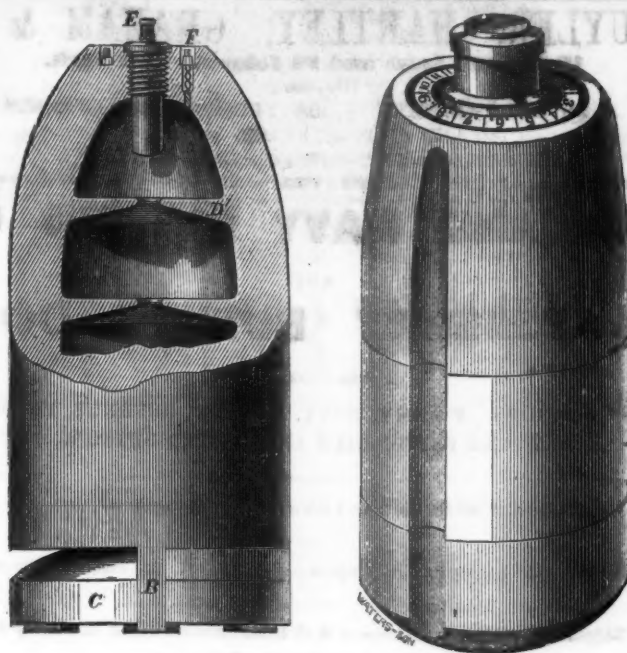
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TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 Broadway,  
New York, Jan. 9, 1866.

AT an ELECTION for DIRECTORS  
of this BANK, held at the Banking-House this  
day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors  
for the ensuing year:

J. T. SANGER, E. L. FANCHER,  
JOHN ELLIOTT, LEWIS EINHORN,  
JOHN FALCONER, HENRY J. BAKER,  
ALBERT G. LEE, N. K. ROSENFELD,  
CHARLES G. BARRETT, EDWIN F. KNOWLTON,  
JACOB H. DATER, D. L. ROSS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, DANIEL L.  
ROSS was unanimously re-elected President.  
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.



## HOTCHKISS IMPROVED SHELL & FUSE.

The above engravings represent the improvement recently introduced into the celebrated Hotchkiss Shell. The cut on the right represents the body of the projectile. B (in the other cut) represents feet or posts passing through the expansive material, which gives the necessary amount of windage for lighting fuses, and is a sure preventive to the twisting or ringing of the expansive material on the shot. The posts also serve as a protection to the expensive material in transportation. C represents the expansive material divided into sections by the posts, B, passing through it, which allows it to expand much easier than it would if it were a solid band. D represents webs or projections extending from the inner surface of the shell nearly to the centre or axis, to prevent premature explosions from friction by dividing the bursting charge in the shell. E is the percussion fuse for exploding the shell on impact. F is an annular fuse in the shell, and is cut for lighting in the manner of a Bauman fuse.

At a trial of this projectile, with 30-pounder guns of different twist—one regular twist and the other gaining twist—the range 700 yards, the mean diameter was 2-15 of an inch with the regular twist—9 shots in the bull's eye out of 24 trials. The gaining-twist gun put 6 shots in the bull's eye out of 26 trials, same range; the mean deviation 3-1 inches.

The advantages of this shell are, the passing of the feet or posts through the expansive material, thereby giving the required amount of windage to light fuses, also giving protection to the expansive material in transportation, and a sure preventive against twisting the expansive material on the shot by the velocity of its rotation on the grooves. It is a combination of percussion and time fuses—one entirely independent of the other, so that should one fail, the other is certain to act. The Hotchkiss Shell is approved and in use by the United States Government, who have purchased nearly three millions during the Rebellion, which have given universal satisfaction. Our mode of lighting, by means of three grooves running lengthwise on the sides of the shell, which always insures the lighting of the fuse by the gas passing the packing, is the most simple, sure and swift of any mode yet tried. By this mode, we insure perfect rigid motion to the shell, by entirely closing off the windage, except at the three points.

Private parties or Foreign Governments wishing these shells will be supplied at short notice. Rights for foreign governments for sale. Apply to

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\$2,000 A YEAR made by any  
one with \$15. Stencil Tools. No  
experience necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers, and  
Treasurers of 3 Banks endorse the circular. Sent free  
with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool  
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GOLD MEDAL.

(From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.)

AWARDS TO MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—A Gold Medal  
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to CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO. for the best Reed  
Instrument on exhibition—a most just testimonial.  
"They are an exceedingly good substitute for an Organ,  
and I can speak of them in the highest terms."  
GEO. W. MORGAN.

"I have found them to be the finest Instruments of  
the class I ever saw."  
"They are entitled to be ranked as the first and best  
among instruments of their class." WM. A. KING.  
"The tone is incomparable, and they are far in ad-  
vance of any other instrument of a similar kind."  
CHARLES FRADEL.

THE PARLOR ORGAN,  
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without exception far superior in  
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POWER, SWEETNESS, VARIETY and  
EXPRESSION OF TONE, DURABILITY OF  
CONSTRUCTION, ELEGANCE OF CASE.

POSSESSING  
IMPROVEMENTS APPLIED BY US ONLY.  
A Descriptive Catalogue and Price List sent by mail.  
CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.,  
No. 97 East Twenty-third street, New York.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 9, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT  
THE NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at public  
auction, at noon of the 22d day of January, 1866, at  
the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Phila-  
delphia Navy Yard, by sample, Five thousand three  
hundred and thirty-two (5,332) barrels of Navy Pow-  
ders.

Terms cash in Government funds, one-half to be de-  
posited at the end of the sale, and the remainder within  
ten days afterward, during which time the powders  
must be removed from the Fort Mifflin Magazine,  
otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,  
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS for Amputations  
of the Thigh, Knee-joints, Leg and Ankle-joints,  
(Synes). Apparatus for Exercises of the Arm. Sol-  
diers and Marines furnished by appointment of the  
Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army. By  
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Astor Place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

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All our Straps and Cap Ornaments are made of the  
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RICH PRESENTATION SWORDS,  
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HATS, CAPS, EQUIPMENTS, and EMBROIDERIES  
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ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

495 Broadway, New York.

## ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT

AND RECRUITING, December 26, 1865.  
Sealed Proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for  
the Navy, to be delivered during the balance of the  
fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866, will be received at  
this Bureau until 10 A.M. 23d January, 1866.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for  
Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be dis-  
tinct from other business letters.  
The offer must be for the delivery of 6,000 tons, of  
2,240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or  
Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects,  
for the purpose intended, with equality will be deter-  
mined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the  
Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must  
be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for  
Naval steamers, clean, of uniform quality, selected  
free from impurities, unmixed, of which the contractor  
will be required to furnish such evidence as will be  
satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as the  
quality and quantity as the Department may direct.  
The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the  
inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the Bureau,  
who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such  
place in the port of New York as may be designated  
by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such  
times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies  
of the service may require; commencing when the ves-  
sel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if  
demanded, not less than 1,000 tons per day, to be dis-  
tributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the  
loading is completed.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper  
quantity, of the proper quality, and at the proper time  
and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the  
right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk  
and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply  
the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charges to which the Navy  
Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt  
delivery of the coal by the contractors will be deducted  
from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board  
vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at  
the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra  
charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied  
by a written guarantee, signed by one or more respon-  
sible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the  
enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed  
by the Bureau, with good and sufficient securities, to  
furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied  
by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the  
right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the  
interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties each in a sum equal to the  
amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign  
the contract, and their responsibility will be certified  
by a United States District Judge, United States Dis-  
trict Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

An additional and collateral security, twenty per  
cent will be withheld from the amount of all pay-  
ments, which reservation is not to be paid except by  
authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the con-  
tract shall have been in all respects complied with;  
and the remaining eighty per cent or other amount  
that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper  
certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill  
approved by the Bureau, be paid by such Navy agents  
as the contractor may name, within ten days after the  
warrants for the same shall have been passed by the  
Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be  
made in the delivery of the coal—in the quantity or  
quality, and at the place and time directed by the  
Bureau—then and in that case, the contractor and his  
sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as  
liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding  
twice the contract price, which may be recovered from  
time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress  
in that case provided.

Bidders, whose proposals shall be accepted, and none  
other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a  
contract will be transmitted to them, which they will  
be required to execute within ten days after its receipt  
at the post office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is here-  
with given:—

### FORM OF OFFER.

I (or we), of —, State of —, hereby agree to fur-  
nish and deliver — thousand tons of — anthracite  
coal for steamer's use, at —, at the rate of — per  
ton of 2,240 pounds, amounting to — dollars, the  
whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of  
the advertisement of the 26th day of December, 1865,  
from the Navy Department, and herewith appended.  
Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) re-  
quest to be informed at —, and that the contract  
may be forwarded to — for signatures and certi-  
ficates.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.

(Date.)

### FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned residents of —, in the State  
of —, and of —, in the State of —, hereby  
jointly and severally covenant with the United States,  
and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of — be  
accepted, — will, within ten days after the receipt  
of the contract at —, execute the same, with good  
and sufficient sureties for the delivery of the anthracite  
coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the ad-  
vertisement of the 26th December, 1865, hereto append-  
ed, and under which it was made; and in case the  
said — shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid,  
we guarantee to make good the difference between the  
offer of the said — and that which may be accepted.

Witness, (Signed,) C. D.

(Place.) (Signed,) E. F.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge  
and belief, the above named guarantors, — and —  
are good and sufficient.

(Signed,) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge,  
United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy  
Agent.

## PORTABLE PRINTING OFFICES.

For the Army and Na-  
vy Hospitals, Merchants,  
Druggists, and all who  
wish to print neatly,  
cheaply, and expedi-  
tiously. Circulars sent  
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 WRITING, DRESSING, WORK, GLOVE,  
 TOILET, JEWEL, CIGAR CASES.  
 Fans, Field and Opera Glasses, Reticules, Lunch and  
 Travelling Bags, Flasks, Pocket Books, Etc.  
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 Manufacturers of  
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 PIANO-FORTES.**  
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 Messrs. C. & SONS have been awarded FIFTY.  
 FIVE MEDALS for the SUPERIORITY of their IN-  
 STRUMENTS over all competitors, FOURTEEN of  
 WHICH WERE AWARDED IN THE MONTHS OF  
 SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1865.

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**MILITARY AND NAVAL CLAIMS,**  
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 Correspondents in Washington,  
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 of Officers and Soldiers, and liberal advances made if  
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 Prompt attention given to all correspondence.

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 SOLE AGENTS FOR NEW YORK AND THE  
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By a recent arrangement with Mr. DERINGER, the  
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 They propose keeping constantly in store a full assort-  
 ment, comprising all sizes and finishes of this unique  
 pistol, and will be at all times able to fill Trade Orders  
 with promptness, at manufacturers' prices. The ar-  
 rangement has become necessary on the part of Mr.  
 Deringer, in order to protect the public from spurious  
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 only, wholesale or retail, will be safe who appreciates  
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The Cabinet Wine, with a white label, is a new style  
 of a light-bodied Dry Wine, especially selected for  
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 zenay Wines.

The present as well as all future shipments of Jules  
 Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines will be recognized  
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 HOCK AND MOSELLE WINES,  
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 are also recommended as the finest articles imported  
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To the following extract of a letter from

**HON. G. V. FOX,**

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

"YOUR STANDARD REGULATION CAP has been examined by the officers and is approved. It is  
 PRECISELY the description ordered by the Department, and is the ONLY ONE I have seen WHICH IS  
 EXACT. It is to be regretted that others should have deviated so widely from regulations."

(Signed),

Most truly,

G. V. FOX.

To Messrs. BENT & BUSH, Boston.  
 Our Regulation Caps are the only ones that have met the approval of the Department, and will in future  
 be kept fully up to standard which they have maintained the past four years.

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Thousands of these unrivaled instruments have been  
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Thirty years continued success, with the proper ap-  
 plication of all really valuable improvements, has  
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 ufactured, both for sweetness of tone, power and bril-  
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